

Public Summary: Final Record of Decision for Parcels D-1 and UC-1, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, July 24, 2009

The Department of Navy (Navy) has prepared this final record of decision (ROD) to address remaining contamination at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 at Hunters Point Shipyard in San Francisco, California. The remedial action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health, welfare, and the environment from actual or potential releases of contaminants from the site. The selected remedial action for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 addresses metals (arsenic and manganese) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in soil, volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors and several metals (chromium VI and nickel) from groundwater in the A-aquifer, and radionuclides in structures (such as buildings) and in soil.

The Navy considered the following remedial alternatives for contaminants in soil: (1) no action; (2) institutional controls (IC) and maintained landscaping; (3) ICs, limited excavation and off-site disposal; (4) ICs and covers; and (5) a combination of ICs, covers, excavation and disposal. The Navy considered the following remedial alternatives for contaminants in groundwater: (1) no action; (2) long-term monitoring and ICs; (3) *in situ* treatment of VOCs using biological compounds or zero-valent iron, monitoring and ICs; and (4) *in situ* treatment of VOCs and metals using biological compounds or zero-valent iron, monitoring and ICs. The Navy considered the following remedial alternatives for radiologically impacted soil or structures: (1) no action; and (2) surveying radiologically impacted areas that may include structures and former building sites, decontaminating (and demolishing if necessary) buildings, excavating storm drain and sanitary sewer lines and soils in impacted areas, and screening, separating, and disposing of radioactive sources and contaminated excavated soil at an off-site low-level radioactive waste facility. The Selected Remedy for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 is Alternative S-5 (excavation, disposal, covers, and ICs) for soil; Alternative GW-4A&B (treatment, monitoring, and ICs) for groundwater; and Alternative R-2 (survey, decontamination, excavation, disposal, and release) for radiologically impacted structures and soil.

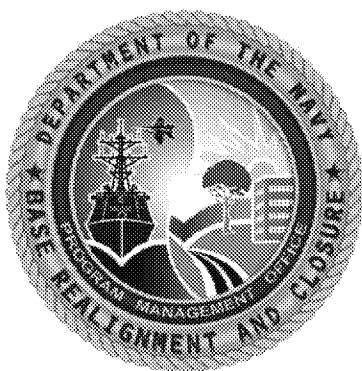
Information Repositories: A complete copy of the "Final Record of Decision for Parcels D-1 and UC-1" dated July 24, 2009, is available to community members at:

San Francisco Main Library
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Anna E. Waden Bayview Library
5075 Third Street
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The report is also available to community members on request to the Navy. For more information about environmental investigation and cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard, contact Hamide Kayaci, remedial project manager for the Navy, at:

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Final

**Record of Decision for
Parcels D-1 and UC-1**

**Hunters Point Shipyard
San Francisco, California**

July 24, 2009

Prepared by:

**Department of the Navy
Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West
San Diego, California**

Prepared under:

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command
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- A Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

§	Section
µg/L	Microgram per liter
ARAR	Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
ARIC	Area requiring institutional controls
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
bgs	Below ground surface
BRAC	Base realignment and closure
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
cm	Centimeter
COC	Chemical of concern
CSM	Conceptual site model
dpm	Disintegrations per minute
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ELCR	Excess lifetime cancer risk
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FS	Feasibility study
GRA	General response action
HGAL	Hunters Point groundwater ambient level
HHRA	Human health risk assessment
HI	Hazard index
HPAL	Hunters Point ambient level
HPS	Hunters Point Shipyard
HRA	Historical radiological assessment
IC	Institutional control
IR	Installation Restoration
LUC RD	Land use control remedial design
mg/kg	Milligram per kilogram

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDL	Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory
O&M	Operation and maintenance
pCi/g	Picocuries per gram
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter
PA	Preliminary assessment
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PQL	Practical quantitation limit
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RACR	Removal action completion report
RAO	Remedial action objective
RBC	Risk-based concentration
RD	Remedial design
RI	Remedial investigation
RME	Reasonable maximum exposure
RMP	Risk management plan
RMR	Risk management review
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utility Commission
SI	Site inspection
SVE	Soil vapor extraction
SWC	Surface water criteria
TCE	Trichloroethene
TCRA	Time-critical removal action
TRC	Technical review committee
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile organic compound
Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
ZVI	Zero-valent iron

1. DECLARATION

This Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedy for Parcel D-1 and Parcel UC-1 at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) in San Francisco, California. HPS was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] ID: CA1170090087). The remedy was selected in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Title 42 *United States Code* Section (§) 9601, et seq.), and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] Part 300). This decision is based on information contained in the Administrative Record¹ (Attachment D) for the site. Information not specifically summarized in this ROD or its references but contained in the Administrative Record has been considered and is relevant to the selection of the remedy at Parcels D-1 and UC-1. Thus, the ROD is based on and relies on the entire Administrative Record file in making the decision.

The Department of the Navy and EPA jointly select the remedy for Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) concur on the remedy for Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The Navy, as the lead federal agency, provides funding under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program for site cleanups at HPS. The Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) for HPS documents how the Navy intends to meet and implement CERCLA in partnership with EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board.

Former Parcel D is one of six parcels (Parcels A through F) originally designated for environmental restoration. The Navy has divided the former Parcel D into four new parcels: Parcel D-1, Parcel D-2, Parcel G, and Parcel UC-1 in order to facilitate potential early transfer. Although previous documents focused on the overall Former Parcel D, referenced information from these documents is also relevant for Parcel D-1 and Parcel UC-1. Long-term uses in specified areas within Parcels D-1 and UC-1 identified in the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (July 14, 1997) include mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial reuse.

Environmental investigations began at Former Parcel D in 1988. A Final Remedial Investigation (RI) Report was completed in 1997, and a Revised Final Feasibility Study (FS) Report was completed in 2007. This ROD documents the final remedial action for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 and does not include or affect any other sites at HPS.

¹ **Bold blue text** identifies detailed site information available in the Administrative Record and listed in the References Table (Attachment C). This ROD is also available on CD whereby **bold blue text** serves as a hyperlink to reference information. The hyperlink will open a text box at the top of the screen. A blue box surrounds applicable information in the hyperlink. To the extent there may be any inconsistencies between the referenced information attached to the ROD via hyperlinks and the information in the basic ROD itself, the language in the basic ROD controls.

1.1 SELECTED REMEDY

The CERCLA remedial action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health, welfare, and the environment from actual or potential releases of contaminants from the site. The remedial action for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 addresses metals (especially arsenic and manganese) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in soil, volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors and several metals (chromium VI and nickel) in groundwater (A-aquifer), and radionuclides in structures (such as buildings) and in soil. The remedy for both Parcels D-1 and UC-1 consists of excavation and off-site disposal, durable covers, and institutional controls (IC) to address soil contamination; treatment of VOCs with biological substrate or zero-valent iron (ZVI), groundwater monitoring, and ICs to address groundwater contamination; and surveying, decontaminating, and removing radiologically impacted structures and soil.

The remedial action is protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state statutes and regulations that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, and is cost-effective. The selected remedial action for both Parcels D-1 and UC-1 uses permanent solutions and alternative treatment (or resource recovery) technologies to the maximum extent practicable and satisfies the statutory preference for remedies employing treatment that reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants as a principal element. A statutory review will be conducted 5 years after the ROD is signed to ensure that the remedy is, or will be, protective of human health and the environment.

1.2 DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

The following information is included in Section 2 of this ROD. Additional information can be found in the Administrative Record file for this site:


- Chemicals of concern (COC) and their concentrations (Sections 2.3 and 2.5).
- Baseline risk represented by the COCs (Section 2.5).
- Remediation goals established for COCs and the basis for these goals (Sections 2.5 and 2.7).
- Principal threat wastes (Section 2.6).
- Current and reasonably anticipated future land use assumptions and current and potential future beneficial uses of groundwater (Section 2.4).
- Potential land and groundwater use that will be available at the site as a result of the selected remedy (Section 2.9.3).

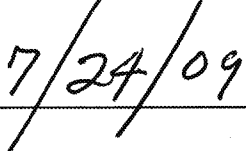
- Estimated capital costs, annual operation and maintenance (O&M), and total present-worth costs; discount rate; and the number of years over which the remedy cost estimate is projected (Table 6).
- Key factors that led to selecting the remedy (for example, a description of how the selected remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria, highlighting criteria key to the decision) (Section 2.9.1).

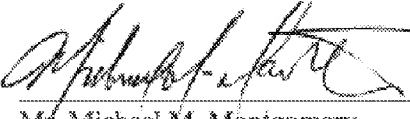
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AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

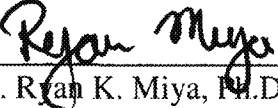
This signature sheet documents the Navy's and EPA's co-selection of the remedy in this ROD. This signature sheet also documents the State of California's (DTSC and Water Board) concurrence with this ROD.

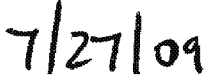

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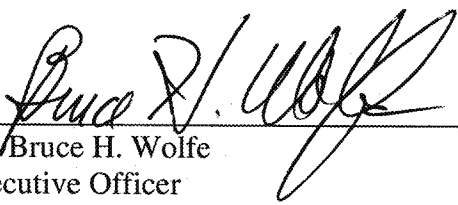

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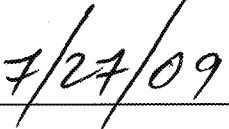

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San Francisco Peninsula Team Leader
Brownfields and Environmental Restoration Program
California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control


Date


Mr. Bruce H. Wolfe
Executive Officer
California Environmental Protection Agency
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board


Date

2. DECISION SUMMARY

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

HPS is located in southeastern San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into San Francisco Bay (see Figure 1). HPS consists of 866 acres: 420 acres on land and 446 acres under water in the San Francisco Bay. In 1940, the Navy obtained ownership of HPS for shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance activities. After World War II, activities at HPS shifted to submarine maintenance and repair. HPS was also the site of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL). HPS was deactivated in 1974 and remained relatively unused until 1976. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of HPS to Triple A Machine Shop, Inc., a private ship repair company. In 1987, the Navy resumed occupancy of HPS.

HPS property was placed on the NPL in 1989 pursuant to CERCLA as amended by SARA, because past shipyard operations left hazardous substances on site. In 1991, HPS was designated for closure pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Closure at HPS involves conducting environmental remediation and making the property available for nondefense use.

Former Parcel D, which includes about 98 acres in the central portion of the shipyard (see Figure 1), was formerly part of the industrial support area and was used for shipping, ship repair, and office and commercial activities. Portions of former Parcel D were also used by NRDL.

Parcel D-1₍₁₎ is located on the southeastern portion of the former 98-acre Parcel D, and Parcel UC-1 is located on the northern portion of former Parcel D. Parcel D-1 is 48.7 acres, and Parcel UC-1 is 3.9 acres. The remainder of former Parcel D is divided into Parcel D-2 and Parcel G (see Figure 2).

The original redevelopment plan developed by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency in 1997 divided Parcels D-1 and UC-1 into reuse areas. The reuse areas for Parcel D-1 include maritime industrial and industrial reuse. Parcel UC-1 is proposed for mixed use and Spear Avenue will serve as an access street and utility corridor. To facilitate discussion of all areas of the parcel in the context of contamination and cleanup issues, the area was divided into redevelopment blocks. Figures 3 and 4 present the planned reuses and redevelopment blocks and the associated **Installation Restoration (IR) sites₍₂₎** that are within Parcels D-1 and UC-1. As shown, the redevelopment blocks (and associated reuses) on Parcel D-1 are 42 (industrial) and DMI-1 (maritime industrial). The redevelopment block (and associated reuse) on Parcel UC-1 is 30A (mixed use). Part of Block 30A is also within Parcel G. Reuse areas and redevelopment blocks may change in the future.

2.2 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Parcel D-1 and Parcel UC-1 consist of flat lowlands that were constructed by placing borrowed fill material from various sources, including crushed serpentinite bedrock from the adjacent highland and dredged sediments with surface elevations between 0 to 10 feet above mean sea level. The serpentinite bedrock and serpentine bedrock-derived fill material consist of minerals that naturally contain asbestos and relatively high concentrations of arsenic, manganese, nickel, and other metals.

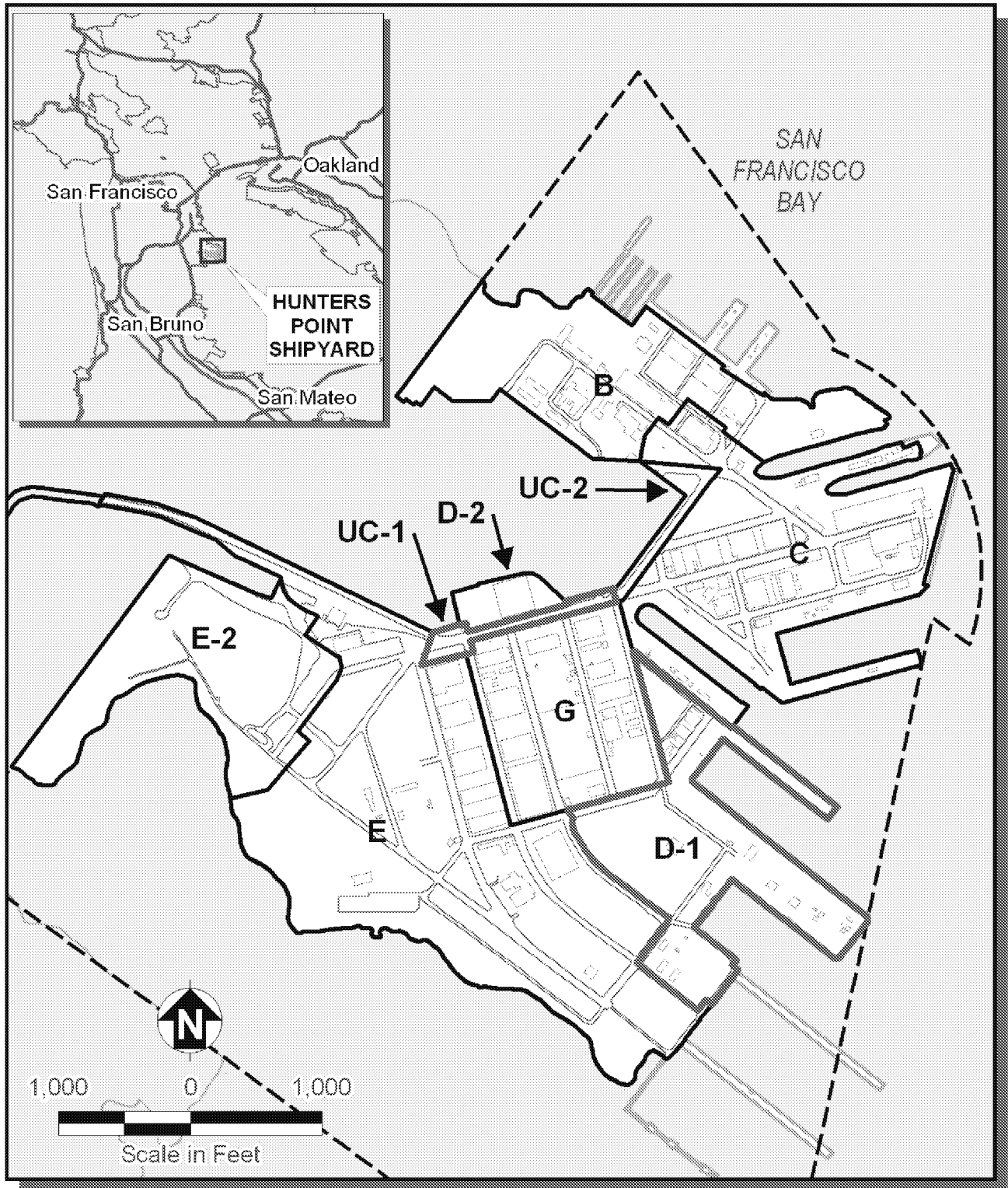


Figure 1. Facility Location Map with the Boundaries of Parcels D-1 and UC-1

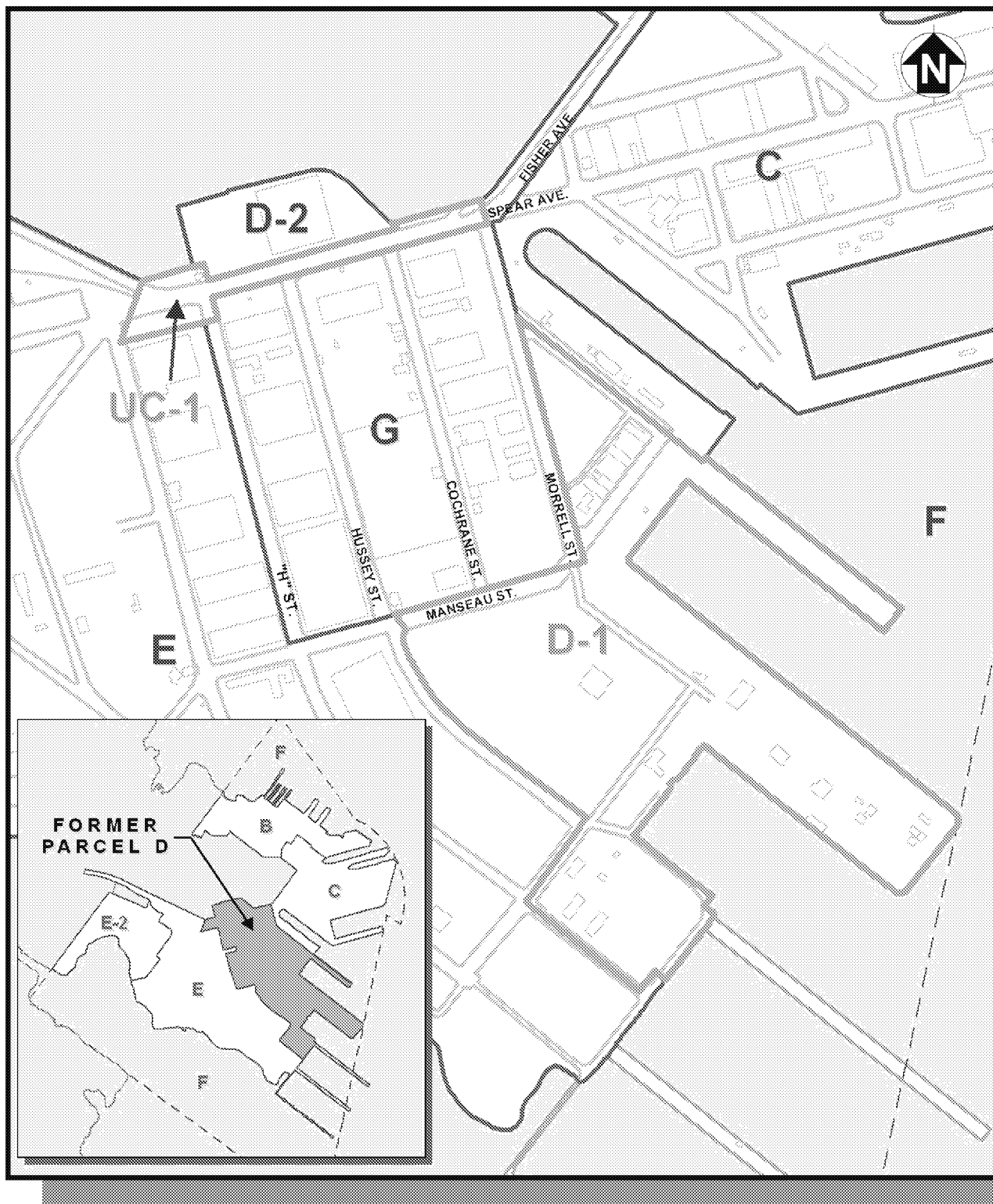


Figure 2. Parcels D-1 and UC-1 Location Map

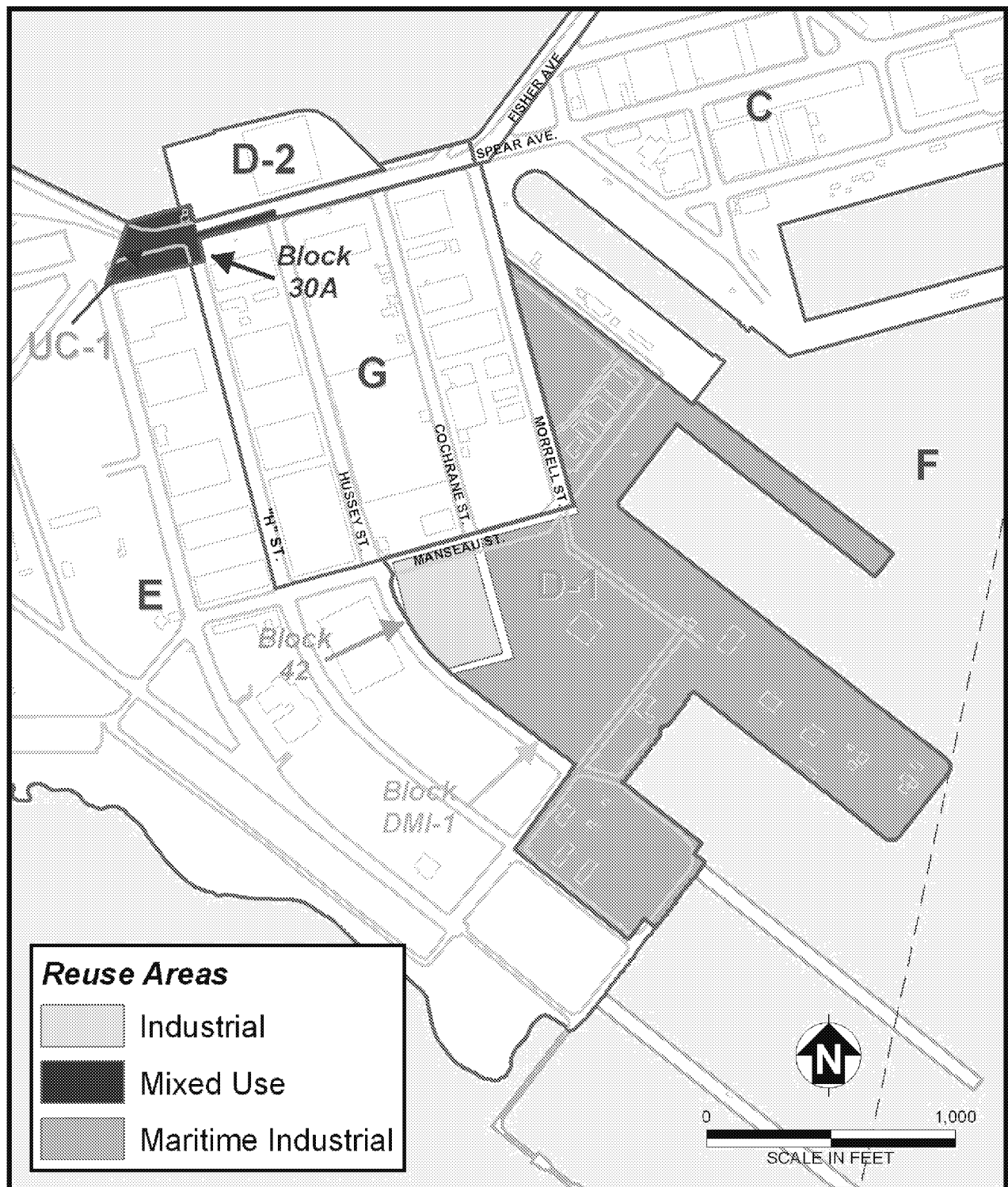


Figure 3. Reuse Areas and Associated Redevelopment Blocks

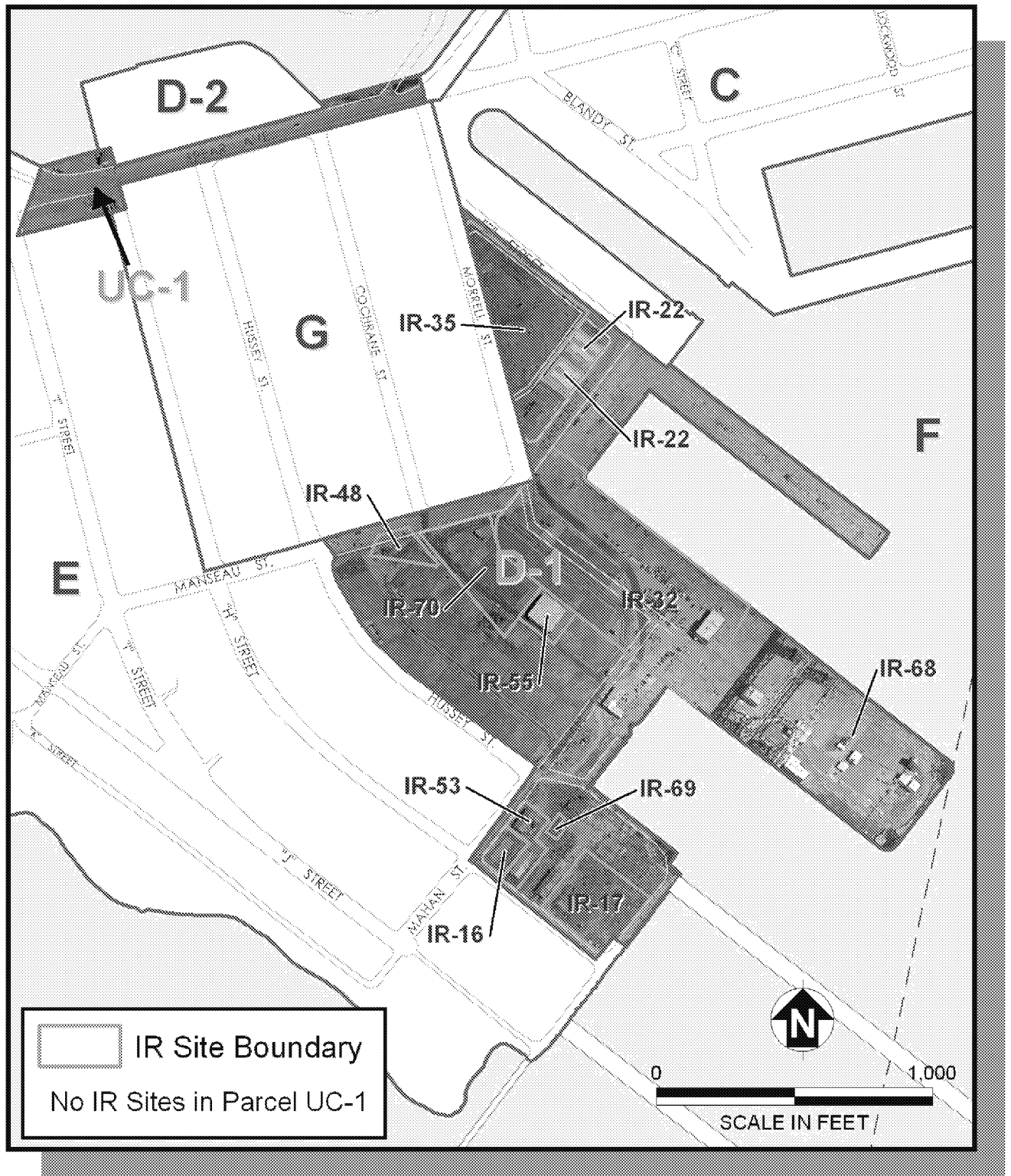


Figure 4. IR Sites

The **hydrostratigraphic units**⁽³⁾ present at Parcel D-1 and Parcel UC-1 are the same as at former Parcel D: the A-aquifer, the aquitard zone, the B-aquifer, and a bedrock water-bearing zone. In addition, there is a thin layer of fill overlying bedrock; groundwater may be present in the fill and in the bedrock. Groundwater beneath Parcel D-1 includes the shallow A-aquifer and the deeper B-aquifer. Groundwater beneath Parcel UC-1 includes the shallow A-aquifer only. Groundwater is not currently used for any purpose at Parcels D-1 and UC-1. Groundwater in the A-aquifer is not suitable as a potential source of **drinking water**⁽⁴⁾. Groundwater in the B-aquifer underneath Parcel D-1 has a low potential as a future source of drinking water. Use of the B-aquifer groundwater is controlled by the City and County of San Francisco and the San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC) prohibits the use of groundwater in this area of the city. The Water Board concurred with the Navy's conclusion that the groundwater in the A-aquifer is not suitable as a source of drinking water (Water Board 2003).

Groundwater flow patterns at Parcel D-1 and Parcel UC-1 are complex because they are potentially affected by (1) a groundwater sink located in adjacent Parcel E; (2) a groundwater mound located near the western boundary of Parcel G; (3) leaks of groundwater into former sanitary sewers or storm drains; (4) recharge from water supply lines; and (5) tides in the bay. The groundwater at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 flows toward the bay. The groundwater sink located in Parcel E is believed to have been caused by seepage of groundwater into sanitary sewer lines. This groundwater was then pumped off site to the local publicly owned treatment works, thereby lowering groundwater levels in the area. Flow patterns continue to change now that the pumping has been discontinued and as sanitary sewer and storm drain lines are removed throughout HPS.

Parcels D-1 and UC-1 ecology⁽⁵⁾ is limited to plant and animal species adapted to the industrial environment. Viable terrestrial habitat is inhibited at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 because nearly all of the ground surface is paved or covered by structures. No threatened or endangered species are known to inhabit Parcels D-1 and UC-1 or its immediate vicinity.

Figure 5 shows these site characteristics for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 including a series of storm drains and sanitary sewer lines beneath the two parcels.

2.3 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Potential contamination at Parcel D-1 is from metals and PAHs in soil, metals and VOCs in groundwater, and radiologically impacted structures and soil. Potential contamination at Parcel UC-1 includes metals in soil and radiologically impacted structures and soil. Assessment of contamination and risk for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 is based on the Final Revised FS Report for Parcel D, (November 30, 2007), including the revised human health risk assessment (HHRA) and the radiological addendum to the FS Report. The Revised FS Report for Parcel D considered new information associated with several cleanup actions completed within Former Parcel D and at other adjacent parcels at HPS. Both the FS and HHRA are detailed in the Final Revised FS Report for Parcel D. The FS Report and radiological addendum (April 11, 2008) summarize the most recent information available on former Parcel D and provide the basis for this ROD and other RODs for Parcels D-2 and G. Table 1 summarizes the previous studies, investigations, and removal actions conducted at former Parcel D, including the areas identified as Parcels D-1 and UC-1.

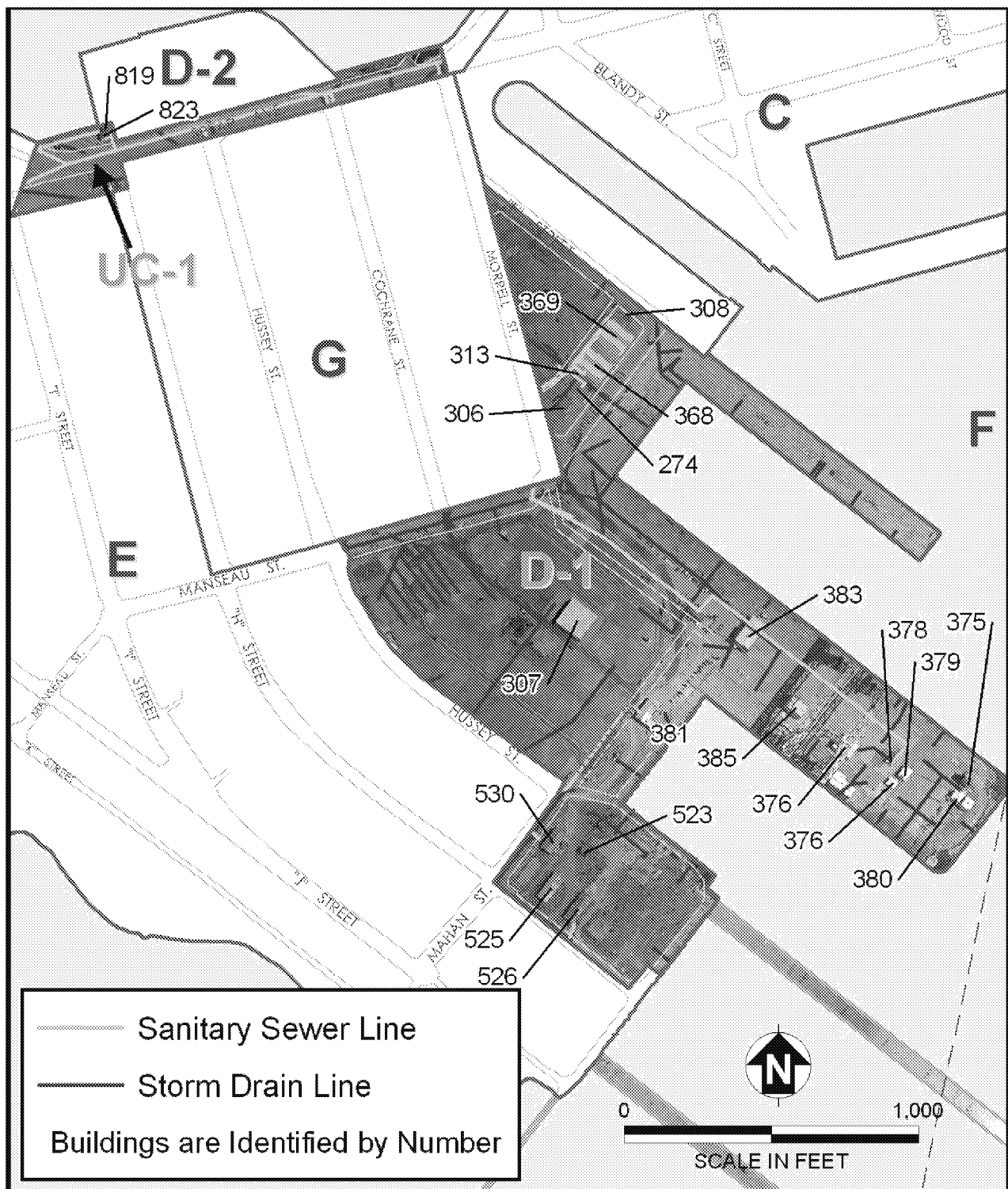


Figure 5. Parcels D-1 and UC-1 Site Features

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND REMOVAL ACTIONS

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action*	Date	Investigation/Removal Action Activities
Investigations and Studies		
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	1990	The PA for Former Parcel D involved record searches, interviews, and limited field investigations. The PA report concluded that portions of Former Parcel D, including areas within the new Parcels D-1 and UC-1, warranted further investigation because of the potential for contamination of soil and groundwater from past site activities.
Site Inspection (SI)	1994	Evaluated whether contamination was present and whether a release to the environment had occurred, evaluated each site for inclusion in the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) program, and eliminated sites that posed no significant threats to public health or the environment. Based on the results of the SI, all 12 sites within Former Parcel D, including utilities, were recommended for inclusion in remedial investigation (RI) activities.
Remedial Investigation	1988-1997	Site conditions were assessed through literature searches; interviews with former on-site employees; geophysical, radiological, and aerial map surveys; installation of soil borings and monitoring wells; and aquifer testing. The following samples₍₆₎ were collected: 418 surface soil, 1,938 subsurface soil, 429 A-aquifer groundwater samples, 9 B-aquifer groundwater samples, 7 bedrock water-bearing zone groundwater samples, 185 HydroPunch groundwater samples, 77 water and sediment samples (from utility lines, sumps, and floor drains), 8 sandblast samples, 1 asbestos sample, 29 test pit samples, 2 floor scrap samples, and 2 underground storage tank samples. Samples were analyzed for one or a combination of the following chemicals: metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and petroleum-related products. Based on the RI results, all of Former Parcel D (except for IR-48 and IR-66) was recommended for further evaluation in a feasibility study (FS).
Feasibility Study	1996-1997	<p>Results and analyses in the RI Report were used to identify, screen, and evaluate remedial alternatives and to define areas for proposed remedial action. Three different cleanup scenarios and associated cleanup goals were considered: cleanup to the industrial land use scenario (10^{-5} excess lifetime cancer risk [ELCR]); cleanup to the industrial land use scenario (10^{-6} ELCR); and cleanup to the residential land use scenario (10^{-6} ELCR). Each scenario also considered cleanup of soils representing a hazard index (HI) greater than 1 and lead concentrations greater than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).</p> <p>Areas exceeding different cleanup goals for each reuse scenario and cleanup level were delineated, risk drivers were identified, and the extent of the cleanup areas were defined. Twenty IR sites had soil cleanup areas for industrial use (11 IR sites in Parcel D-1; no IR sites in Parcel UC-1), and 23 IR sites had soil cleanup areas for residential use (11 IR sites in Parcel D-1; no IR sites in Parcel UC-1). All soil cleanup areas that exceeded at least one of the various cleanup criteria under each reuse scenario were identified.</p>

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND REMOVAL ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action*	Date	Investigation/Removal Action Activities
Proposed Plan/Record of Decision (ROD)	1997	<p>The Proposed Plan invited the public to review and comment on the Preferred Alternative for addressing environmental contamination at Former Parcel D before the final remedy was selected.</p> <p>The draft ROD presented the following selected remedy: excavation and off-site disposal of soils based on the cleanup goals described in the proposed plan. Subsequent to the submittal of the draft ROD, the costs and environmental improvements associated with the selected soil remedy for Former Parcel D were reviewed by the Navy. Navy concerns about the level of risk reduction, cost effectiveness of the cleanup approach, and discussions with other members of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT) resulted in further review of risk.</p>
Risk Management Review (RMR) Process	1999	<p>The RMR process was developed and conducted during a series of meetings held by the Navy and the regulatory agencies from January through April 1999. The process used various criteria and decision rules to reevaluate whether remedial actions were required at 19 of the 27 IR sites in Former Parcel D that were originally identified as requiring remedial actions for soil. After completion of the review, all sites fell into one of the following three categories: (1) sites where the team agreed no response action was required, (2) sites where the team agreed response action was required, and (3) sites where the team did not yet agree on the course of action. Based on the RMR results⁽⁷⁾, the sites and chemicals that required further evaluation and remedial action were revised.</p>
Groundwater Data Gaps Investigation	2002-2008	<p>A data gaps investigation was completed in three phases to provide additional understanding of the groundwater conditions underlying the parcel. Groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for various chemicals (including metals and VOCs), and results were used to further define the nature and extent of contamination in groundwater.</p>
Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA)	2004	<p>The HRA evaluated and designated sites as radiologically impacted or non-impacted⁽⁸⁾. A radiologically impacted site is one that has the potential for radioactive contamination based on historical information, or is known to contain or have contained radioactive contamination. A non-impacted site is one, based on historical documentation or results of previous radiological survey information, where there is no reasonable possibility for residual radioactive contamination. Based on the results of the assessment, one building, four building sites, the gun mole pier, and the sanitary sewer and storm drain lines were identified as radiologically impacted at Parcel D-1. One building and the sanitary sewer and storm drain lines were identified at Parcel UC-1.</p>

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND REMOVAL ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action*	Date	Investigation/Removal Action Activities
Revised Feasibility Study (FS)	2007	<p>Existing RI data were combined with new data collected after completion of the 1996 RI Report. The revised FS considered new information associated with several cleanup actions completed within Former Parcel D and at other adjacent parcels at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). New information considered and incorporated into the revised FS included (1) the widespread presence of metals in soil across Former Parcel D, (2) results from quarterly monitoring of groundwater since 2004, (3) updates to toxicity criteria used in the 1997 HHRA, and (4) the findings from removal actions conducted to address chemicals identified by a RMR process and radiological contaminants that were identified by the HRA.</p> <p>Data were summarized and evaluated to refine the site conceptual model, further define the nature and extent of contamination, assess potential risks based on existing site conditions, and develop and evaluate revised alternatives. Data evaluation included (1) a comparison of new and existing data with updated screening criteria, (2) a revised evaluation of groundwater beneficial uses and exposure pathways, and (3) a revised assessment of potential risk posed by exposure to soil and groundwater at Former Parcel D. Revised remedial action objectives (RAO) were developed, which included a risk range rather than specific concentrations for contaminants. Remedial alternatives were developed and a detailed and comparative analysis of alternatives was performed.</p>
Radiological Addendum	2008	<p>The primary purpose of this addendum was to provide decision makers with the information necessary to select a final remedy for radiologically impacted buildings, former building sites, outdoor areas, and soils and piping associated with remediated storm drains and sanitary sewers. This information was obtained by developing and evaluating appropriate remedial alternatives. After general response actions and process options were screened, two remedial alternatives were identified: no action, and a combination of surveys, decontamination, excavation, disposal, and release. The two alternatives were analyzed against the nine Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) evaluation criteria and against each other.</p>
Proposed Plan	2008	<p>The Proposed Plan invited the public to review and comment on the Preferred Alternatives for addressing environmental contamination at Former Parcel D (including Parcels D-1 and UC-1) before the final remedy was selected.</p>
Removal Actions		
Phase I and II Underground Storage Tank (UST) Removal Action	1991-1993	<p>Nine underground storage tanks were removed and one was closed in place. One UST, HPA-208, was in Parcel D-1; it was closed in place. No USTs were located in Parcel UC-1.</p>
Sandblast Grit Removal Action	1991-1995	<p>A total of 4,665 tons of discarded sandblast grit was removed throughout HPS.</p>
Exploratory Excavation Removal Action	1996-1997	<p>Stained soil, asphalt, and concrete were removed from two IR sites (IR-53 and IR-70) within Parcel D-1.</p>
Storm Drain Sediment Removal Action	1996-1997	<p>A total of 1,200 tons of contaminated sediment was removed from storm drain lines and appurtenances.</p>
Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) for Non-VOCs in Soil	2000-2001	<p>A total of 13 cubic yards of soil was removed from two IR sites (IR-53 and IR-55) within Parcel D-1. Steam and fuel lines were also addressed during the TCRA.</p>

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND REMOVAL ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action*	Date	Investigation/Removal Action Activities
Radiological Time-Critical Removal Action	2001-ongoing	Additional radiological investigations and remediation is ongoing at radiologically impacted sites throughout Parcels D-1 and UC-1.
Former Parcel D Soil Stockpile Removal Action	2003-2004	Nine soil stockpiles were removed as part of a TCRA. The Navy also excavated a buried fuel line site.
Storm Drain and Sanitary Sewer Removal Action	2007-ongoing	This removal action included radiological investigation and removal of storm drains and sanitary sewers, and is anticipated to be completed in 2010.
Groundwater Treatability Study	2008-ongoing	A groundwater treatability study using zero-valent iron (ZVI) injection points is currently being conducted in several locations within Parcels G and D-1. This study is expected to be completed in summer 2009.

Note:

- * The documents listed are available in the Administrative Record and provide detailed information used to support remedy selection at Parcels D-1 and UC-1.

Although a number of removal actions have been completed within Parcels D-1 and UC-1, chemical contamination remains. Based on recent studies and investigations, the sources and extent of the remaining contamination in soil and groundwater have been well characterized. Industrial activities have resulted in elevated concentrations of **PAHs**⁽⁹⁾ and **metals**⁽¹⁰⁾ in soil (Figure 6). Elevated concentrations of metals, such as arsenic and manganese, may be related to the bedrock fill quarried to build the shipyard in the 1940s. The fill may have contained elevated concentrations of select metals from the bedrock. Therefore, the Navy has worked with the regulatory agencies to identify remedial alternatives that address metals in soil, regardless of their source.

In adjacent Parcel G, the Navy identified the former Pickling and Plate Yard as the source of the elevated concentrations of **chromium VI and possibly nickel**⁽¹¹⁾ in groundwater (Figure 7). Use of solvents during industrial operations also released **VOCs**⁽¹²⁾ into groundwater (IR-71). Chromium VI and nickel are not currently found in concentrations that would require remediation at Parcel D-1 or UC-1. However, the Navy is monitoring groundwater in these parcels to evaluate whether these metals have migrated into Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The plume configuration presented in Figure 7 is based on groundwater monitoring information collected before 2004. Recent findings from a treatability study and ongoing groundwater monitoring suggest that there has been a reduction in the contaminant and plume extent since 2004. This reduction will result in a potential reconfiguration of the IR-71 plume and also will verify whether other plumes that originate in Parcel G may have migrated into Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The current groundwater sample data will be reviewed during the remedial design (RD) to focus groundwater remediation.

The Navy identified **radiologically impacted sites**⁽¹³⁾, including buildings, equipment, and infrastructure at former Parcel D (including areas within Parcels D-1 and UC-1) associated with the former use of general radioactive materials and decontamination of ships used during atomic weapons testing in the South Pacific. Parcel UC-1 includes radiologically impacted Building 819 as well as storm drains and sanitary sewers. Parcel D-1 includes a radiologically impacted Building (274); former building sites (313, 313A, 322, 383, the Gun Mole Pier, and the NRDL site on Mahan Street); and storm drains and sanitary sewers (Figure 8).

The Navy is conducting a time-critical removal action (TCRA) to address potential radioactive contamination in buildings, former building sites, storm drains, and sanitary sewers (Navy 2006). The TCRA involves (1) surveying radiologically impacted structures and former building sites; (2) decontaminating (and demolishing if necessary) buildings and former building sites; (3) excavating radiologically impacted storm drain and sanitary sewer lines; and (4) screening, separating, and disposing of radioactively contaminated excavated materials at an off-site, low-level radioactive waste facility.

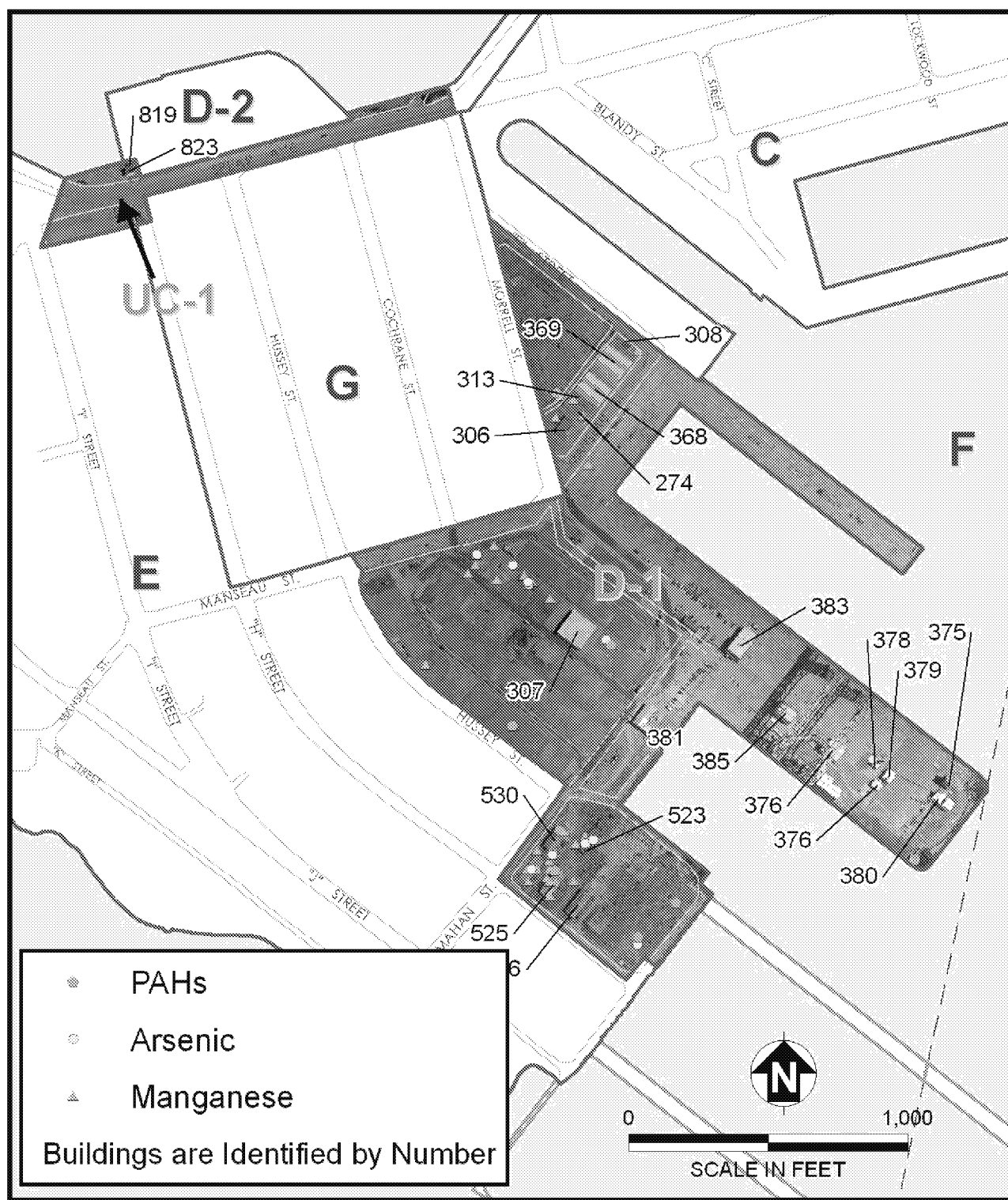


Figure 6. Chemicals in Soil above Remedial Goals

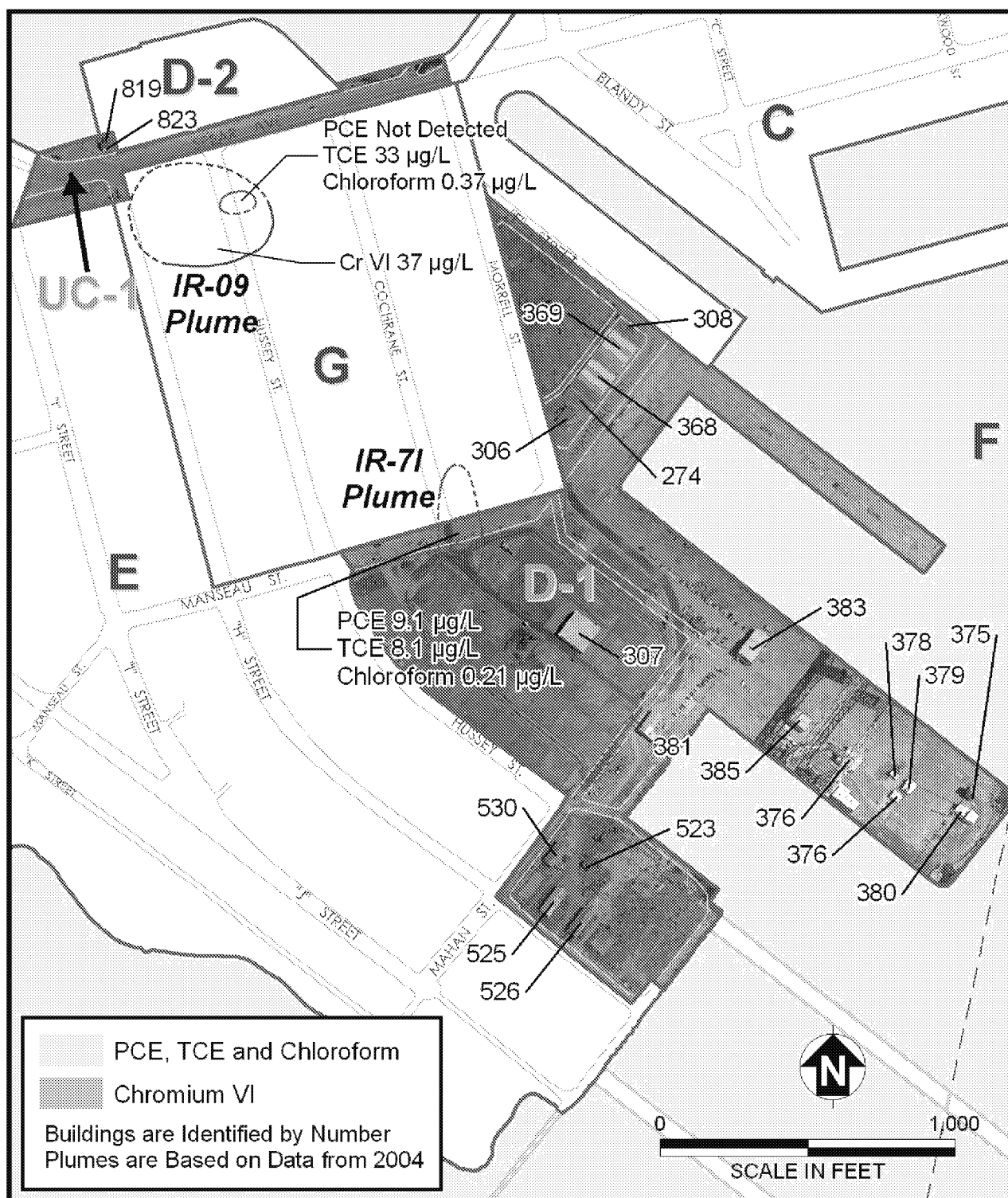


Figure 7. Chemicals in Groundwater above Remedial Goals

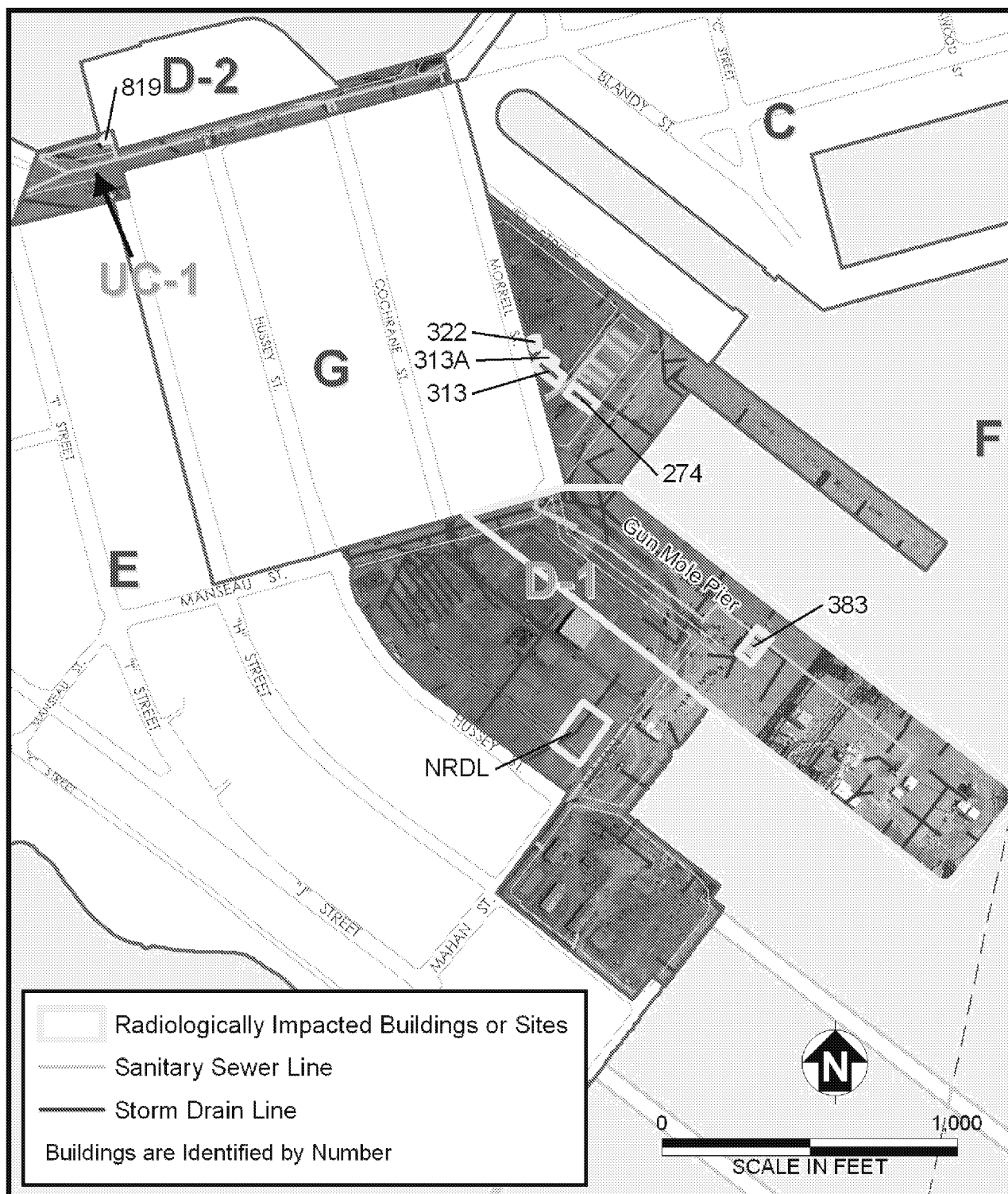


Figure 8. Radiologically Impacted Areas

Activities for the TCRA began in 2006. The Navy excavated more than 47,000 cubic yards of material and disposed of about 5,600 cubic yards off site as low-level radioactive waste in adjacent Parcel G. As part of the TCRA, the Navy removed more than 21,800 linear feet of storm drain and sanitary sewer lines for radiological contamination in Parcel G. To date, the Navy has not excavated radiologically impacted materials from Parcel D-1. However, survey and excavation began in April 2009 in Parcel UC-1 and roughly 95 percent of its sewers and storm drains have been removed to date. Additional storm drain and sewer line removal, along with sampling, remediation, and final status surveys are also underway. It is projected that 21,250 cubic yards of soil and 2,004 linear feet of storm drain and sanitary sewer lines will be removed in Parcel UC-1. Survey and excavation activities at Parcel D-1 have been contracted and scheduled for the remainder of 2009 and through 2010; it is projected that approximately 43,500 cubic yards of soil and 19,250 linear feet of storm drain and sanitary sewer lines will be removed in Parcel D-1.

All Final Status Survey Reports and Survey Unit Package Reports will be summarized in a removal action completion report (RACR), which will be reviewed and approved by the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Although the TCRA may not be completed by the time the ROD is signed, the TCRA is intended to achieve cleanup goals that are identical to the remedial action objectives (RAO) identified in this ROD. In the event that the TCRA does not achieve its cleanup goals, cleanup will continue in accordance with the remedial action selected in this ROD until the RAOs are achieved.

2.4 CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE LAND AND RESOURCE USES

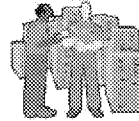
The **reuses**₍₁₄₎ defined in the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's 1997 Reuse Plan were evaluated by the following exposure scenarios: residential (mixed use and research and development blocks), industrial (industrial and educational/cultural blocks), and recreational (open space block). The groundwater in the A-aquifer, as discussed in the FS, is not suitable for use as a potential source of drinking water. Exposures to the A-aquifer were evaluated based on indoor air inhalation and transport to the Bay. The groundwater in the B-aquifer was evaluated as a potential drinking water source.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The source of potential contamination at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 is mostly attributed to industrial and radiological research activities by the Navy or other tenants, except for several metals such as arsenic, manganese, and nickel found at levels consistent with ambient concentrations in the local serpentine bedrock. Most of the contamination is from identified IR sites with associated spills and leaks. The primary fate and transport mechanisms include root uptake, wind suspension, volatilization, and migration of contaminants via infiltration and percolation into subsurface soil and groundwater. A general conceptual site model (CSM) for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 is provided on Figure 9. Based on the CSM, Parcels D-1 and UC-1 were evaluated for potential risks to human health and the environment in the Revised FS Report and its radiological addendum. The risk assessment results can be applied by focusing on the redevelopment blocks within the parcel. Results of the HHRA are presented in Section 2.5.1.



Future Industrial Worker
Exposure to surface and subsurface soil via incidental ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation; inhalation exposure to A-aquifer groundwater via vapor intrusion; exposure to external radiation and resuspended contaminated dust from radiologically impacted buildings, former building sites, outdoor areas, and sewer and storm drains.



Future Construction Worker
Exposure to subsurface soil via incidental ingestion, dermal contact, exposure to A-aquifer groundwater via inhalation and dermal contact, exposure to external radiation and resuspended contaminated dust from radiologically impacted buildings, former building sites, outdoor areas, and sewer and storm drains.

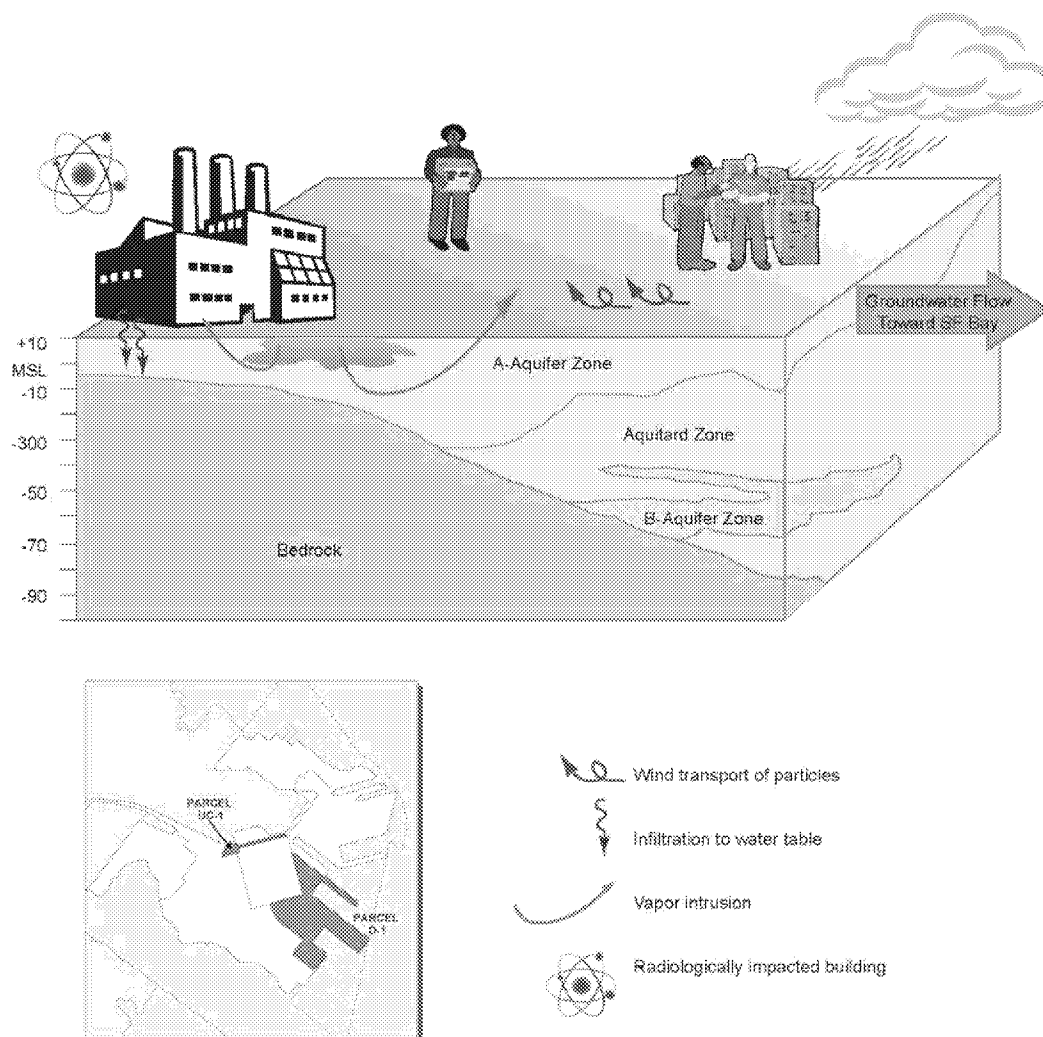


Figure 9. Conceptual Site Model

During the RI, the Navy concluded that limited viable habitat is available for terrestrial wildlife at former Parcel D (and thus also Parcels D-1 and UC-1) because most of the site is covered with pavement. Therefore, ecological risk associated with exposure to soil was not evaluated further. Furthermore, even if the future reuse of Parcels D-1 and UC-1 was to change to open space/recreational, soil covers would protect terrestrial wildlife from risks posed by exposure to contaminants left below the cover. A screening evaluation of groundwater was conducted in the Revised FS Report to evaluate potential risks to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay. Results of that evaluation are summarized in Section 2.5.2.

2.5.1 Summary of Human Health Risk Assessment

Based on a **human health CSM**₍₁₅₎, a quantitative **HHRA**₍₁₆₎ was completed for former Parcel D (including Parcels D-1 and UC-1) for exposure to surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater, and vapor intrusion via groundwater. Potential **cancer risks and noncancer hazards**₍₁₇₎ were calculated based on reasonable maximum exposure (RME) assumptions recommended by EPA and DTSC. These assumptions are based on a reasonable maximum exposure rather than an average or medium-range exposure assumption and provide a conservative and protective approach that estimates the highest health risks that are reasonably expected to occur at a site. Actual risks from exposures to chemicals in soil and groundwater at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 are likely to be lower.

To help characterize cancer risk, the Navy adopted a conservative approach at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 and evaluated action for risks greater than 10^{-6} . Acceptable exposure levels for known or suspected carcinogens are generally concentration levels that represent an excess upper bound lifetime cancer risk to an individual between 10^{-4} (a 1 in 10,000 chance of developing cancer) and 10^{-6} (a 1 in 1,000,000 chance of developing cancer) using information on the relationship between dose and response. The 10^{-6} risk level is used as the point of departure for establishing cleanup goals for alternatives when applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR) are not available or are not sufficiently protective because of the presence of multiple contaminants at a site or multiple pathways of exposure.

Both **total and incremental risks**₍₁₈₎ were evaluated for exposure to soil. All detected chemicals, including naturally occurring metals from the serpentine bedrock-derived fill material, were included as chemicals of potential concern regardless of their concentration for the total risk evaluation. Only the essential nutrients calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium were not included as chemicals of potential concern. The total risk evaluation provides an estimate of the risks posed by chemicals at the site, including those present at concentrations at or below ambient levels. The above essential nutrients were excluded as soil chemicals of potential concern for the incremental risk evaluation, as well as the detected metals with maximum measured concentrations below the Hunters Point ambient levels (HPAL). The incremental risk evaluation provides an estimate of risks posed by metals present at the site that are above the estimated ambient levels.

Potential unacceptable risks include cancer risks and noncancer hazards for future receptors from exposure to soil or groundwater as discussed below. Potential unacceptable risk is defined as an excess lifetime cancer risk of greater than 10^{-6} or a segregated hazard index (HI) greater than 1 as calculated by the incremental risk evaluation.

Based on the **revised HHRA results**⁽¹⁹⁾ chemical cancer risks are greater than 10^{-6} at Redevelopment Block DMI-1 for soil within Parcel D-1 (see Table 2). No chemical cancer risk was greater than 10^{-6} within Parcel UC-1. Noncancer hazards were less than 1 for all redevelopment blocks evaluated for industrial risk. The pre-remediation residential cancer risk for soil is 7×10^{-4} and 5×10^{-6} for redevelopment blocks DMI-1 and 42, respectively. The pre-remediation residential noncancer hazard for soil is 20 for both blocks. The pre-remediation residential cancer risk for the IR-71 groundwater plume exposure area is 8×10^{-5} and less than 1 for the noncancer hazard. Complete details of the HHRA, including the pre-remediation risks associated with unrestricted use in all of Parcels D-1 and UC-1, are presented in the Final Revised FS for Parcel D.

TABLE 2. CANCER RISKS AND NONCANCER HAZARDS

Parcel	Redevelopment Block	Exposure Scenario	Cancer Risk ^a		Noncancer HI
			Chemical	Radiological ^b	
Soil					
D-1	DMI-1 ^c	Industrial	6 x 10 ⁻⁵	1 x 10 ⁻⁴	< 1
	42 ^c	Industrial	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	NA	< 1
UC-1	30A ^d	Residential	2 x 10 ⁻⁷	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	6
Groundwater			Exposure Area ^e	Maximum Cancer Risk	Noncancer Risk (RME Segregated HI)
D-1	DMI-1 ^c	Industrial	IR-71 Plume	5 x 10 ⁻⁵	< 1

Notes:

- a Listed risk value is maximum in each redevelopment block. These blocks and their associated reuses are based on the "Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan." Reuse areas and redevelopment blocks may change in the future.
- b Radiological risk from ongoing sanitary sewer and storm drain removals across Parcels G, D-2, UC-1, and D-1 was assessed at 5×10^{-6} for the residential exposure scenario even if no radiologically impacted areas or buildings were located within a specific block. Radiological risk for all redevelopment blocks was based on the residential exposure scenario regardless of the potential reuse for a given redevelopment block.
- c The residential cancer risk for soil is 7×10^{-4} and 5×10^{-6} for redevelopment blocks DMI-1 and 42, respectively. The residential noncancer HI for soil is 20 for both blocks. For groundwater, the residential cancer risk for the IR-71 plume exposure area is 8×10^{-5} and less than 1 for the noncancer HI.
- d The residential chemical cancer risk and noncancer HI are provided in this table even though the risks are based on the portion of Block 30A that is within Parcel G not Parcel UC-1.
- e Maximum of the identified risk from the IR-71 groundwater plume using 2004 data.

HI Hazard Index

NA Not applicable; no impacted areas or buildings were located in this block.

RME Reasonable Maximum Exposure

The risk assessment for groundwater estimated cancer risks greater than 10^{-6} or noncancer hazards greater than 1 in distinct areas within one of the two redevelopment blocks within Parcel D-1 (see Table 2). Potential risks to industrial workers from exposure to groundwater are based on breathing VOC vapors in indoor air that may have migrated through the subsurface from groundwater in the A-aquifer. The COCs in groundwater from the vapor intrusion pathway are benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, naphthalene, tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and xylenes. In addition, the HHRA results for groundwater show that the risk from exposure to the A-aquifer groundwater via dermal exposure and inhalation to the construction workers exceeds the cancer risk threshold of 10^{-6} in areas with elevated concentrations of the COCs. These COCs from this exposure pathway are benzene, naphthalene, PCE, and xylenes. The B-aquifer was evaluated for all chemicals of potential concern through the domestic use of groundwater pathway. No unacceptable risk was found from this exposure scenario; therefore, no COCs are associated with the B-aquifer.

Additionally, radiological risk was calculated based on estimated concentrations of radiological contamination at radiologically impacted sites, using remediation goals for each radionuclide of concern. Actual calculated risk will be based on field measurements after final status survey results are received for each impacted site. **Radiological risks₍₂₀₎** for soil and building structures are greater than 10^{-6} at Redevelopment Blocks 30A and DMI-1 (see Table 2). Total and incremental risks were also calculated for radionuclides with radium-226, the only naturally occurring radionuclide that affected the incremental risk calculation. However, the background concentration of radium-226 in building materials was assumed to be zero.

Potential risks were primarily based on exposure to metals (especially arsenic and manganese) and PAHs in soil, VOC vapors from groundwater in the A-aquifer, and radionuclides in structures (such as buildings) and soil. **Combined chemical and radiological risk₍₂₁₎** was also summed to estimate the overall potential risk to human health associated with a site.

The HHRA specifies the **assumptions and uncertainties₍₂₂₎** inherent in the risk assessment process based on the number of samples collected or their location, the literature-based exposure and toxicity values used to calculate risk, and risk characterization across multiple media and exposure pathways. The effects of uncertainties are overestimation or underestimation of the actual cancer risk or HI. In general, the risk assessment process is based on the use of conservative (health-protective) assumptions that, when combined, are intended to overestimate the actual risk.

2.5.2 Summary of Ecological Risk Assessment

As previously stated, the Navy concluded during the RI that limited viable habitat is available for terrestrial wildlife at former Parcel D because most of the site is covered with pavement. Specifically, the RI concludes that “Parcels C and D are almost entirely paved except for small pockets of vegetation which are not considered suitable habitat for animal life.” In addition, the shoreline habitat is not a concern for Parcel UC-1 because of its inland location. Although Parcel D-1 does have shoreline, most of the terrestrial component of the shoreline area is paved. The tidal area associated with the shoreline is considered part of Parcel F rather than

Parcel D-1. Therefore, ecological risk associated with exposure to soil was not evaluated further in the Revised FS Report.

The Navy completed a screening evaluation of **surface water quality**⁽²³⁾ to assess potential exposure by aquatic wildlife to groundwater as it interacts with the surface water of San Francisco Bay. Results of the screening evaluation indicated two metals (**chromium VI and nickel**⁽²⁴⁾) in groundwater may pose a potential risk to aquatic wildlife. However, the current areas within Parcel G where chromium VI and nickel are present are not in close proximity to the nearest discharge point on the bay. Groundwater monitoring data indicated metals migrate at a much slower rate than groundwater flows; thus, discharge of metals to the bay is not imminent.

Chemicals present in both the A-aquifer and the B-aquifer groundwater at the former Parcel D were evaluated to assess potential **environmental impacts to the bay**⁽²⁵⁾. This evaluation was completed as part of the derivation of **trigger levels**⁽²⁶⁾ for chemicals that present a potential impact to the bay. Based on the evaluation results, chromium VI and nickel in the A-aquifer were identified as COCs that originated in Parcel G.

Chromium VI⁽²⁷⁾ was identified as a COC because it was detected at concentrations consistently exceeding surface water criteria in both plumes under Parcel G and in individual wells in the A-aquifer. The locations of the elevated chromium VI concentrations are mostly near IR-09 within Parcel G where there was a known source of chromium from pickling and plating operations. However, groundwater contamination would have to pass through the A-aquifer beneath Parcel D-1 to reach the shoreline.

2.5.3 Basis for Response Action

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health, welfare, or the environment from actual or potential releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The Navy, in partnership with EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board, considered all pertinent factors in accordance with CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria and determined remedial action is necessary to clean up **soil**⁽²⁸⁾, **groundwater**⁽²⁹⁾, and **radiologically impacted structures and soil**⁽³⁰⁾ at Parcels D-1 and UC-1. This determination was made because:

- Based on the HHRA results for soil, chemical cancer risk is greater than 10^{-6} at Redevelopment Block DMI-1 within Parcel D-1 (see Table 2).
- Radiological risks for soil, building structures, and sanitary and storm sewers are greater than 10^{-6} across Parcels D-1 and UC-1.
- The risk assessment for groundwater estimated cancer risks greater than 10^{-6} or noncancer hazards greater than 1 in distinct areas within Redevelopment Block DMI-1 within Parcel D-1.
- Potential risks from groundwater are based on breathing VOC vapors in indoor air that may have migrated through the subsurface from groundwater in the A-aquifer within Redevelopment Block DMI-1 within Parcel D-1.

- HHRA results for groundwater show that the risk from exposure to the A-aquifer groundwater via dermal exposure and inhalation to the construction workers exceeds the cancer risk threshold of 10^{-6} in areas with elevated concentrations of the COCs within Redevelopment Block DMI-1 within Parcel D-1.

The concentrations of COCs for soil and groundwater requiring a response action are summarized in Table 3.

Radionuclides of concern⁽³¹⁾ were identified by redevelopment block and by specific buildings within each block. There are a number of radiologically impacted buildings or sites within Block DMI-1, one radiologically impacted building within Block 30A, and no radiologically impacted buildings within Block 42. All blocks contain radiologically impacted storm drains or sewer lines. Radionuclides of concern included cesium-137, cobalt-60, plutonium-239, radium-226, strontium-90, thorium-232, hydrogen-3, and uranium-235.

Figures 10 and 11 show the areas where remedial actions for soil and groundwater would occur.

TABLE 3. CHEMICALS OF CONCERN IN SOIL AND GROUNDWATER REQUIRING A RESPONSE ACTION

Exposure Scenario	Chemical of Concern	Maximum Detected Concentration	Remediation Goal	Frequency Criterion was Exceeded
Soil (mg/kg)				
Residential ^a	Manganese	11,900	1,431	97/474
Industrial	Arsenic	25.3	11.1	8/299
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.49	0.33	1/16
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1	1.76	0/26
Construction Worker	Arsenic	47.2	11.1	8/299
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.49	0.65	0/16
	Manganese	11,900	6,889	6/474
Groundwater (µg/L)				
Industrial – Vapor Intrusion	Benzene	650	0.63	10/13
	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.9	0.50	1/4
	Chloroform	21	1.2	17/39
	Naphthalene	56.0	6	2/24
	Tetrachloroethene	25	1.0	8/11
	Trichloroethene	72	4.8	17/30
	Xylene (total)	1,200	337	2/15
Construction Worker – Trench Exposure	Arsenic	76.3	40	2/64
	Benzene	650	17	5/13
	Naphthalene	56.0	17	2/24
	Tetrachloroethene	25	18	1/11
	Xylene (total)	1,200	861	2/15

Notes: Exposures in the industrial and construction worker scenarios consider exposure to soil from 0 to 10 feet below ground surface. Several chemicals did not exceed their criterion for a given exposure scenario. They were still identified as chemicals of concern because they added to the overall cumulative risk.

a Manganese was identified as a residential chemical of concern in soil even though the risk is based on exposure to manganese in the portion of Block 30A that is within Parcel G not Parcel UC-1.

mg/kg Milligram per kilogram

µg/L Microgram per liter

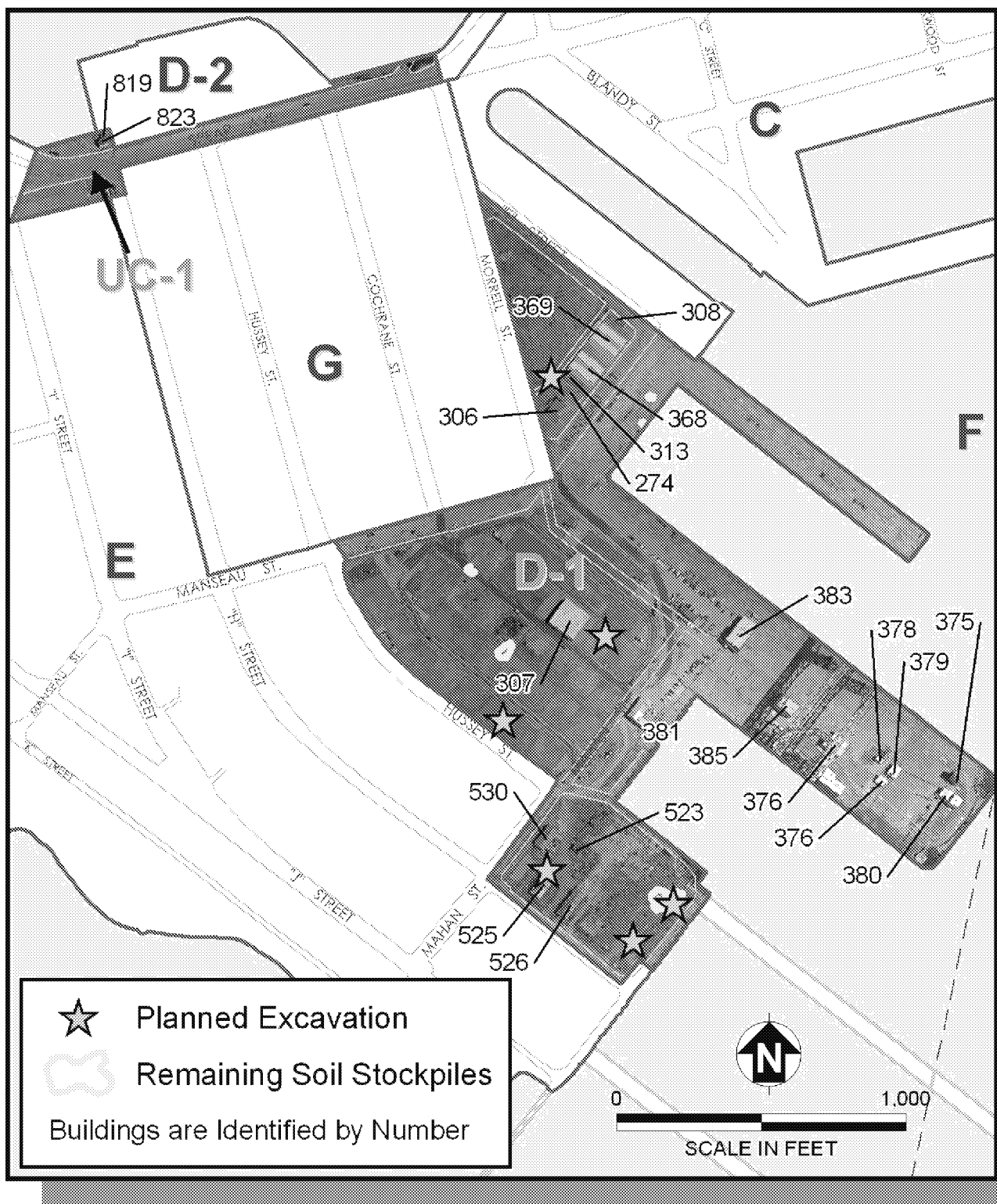


Figure 10. Planned Excavation Areas and Stockpiles

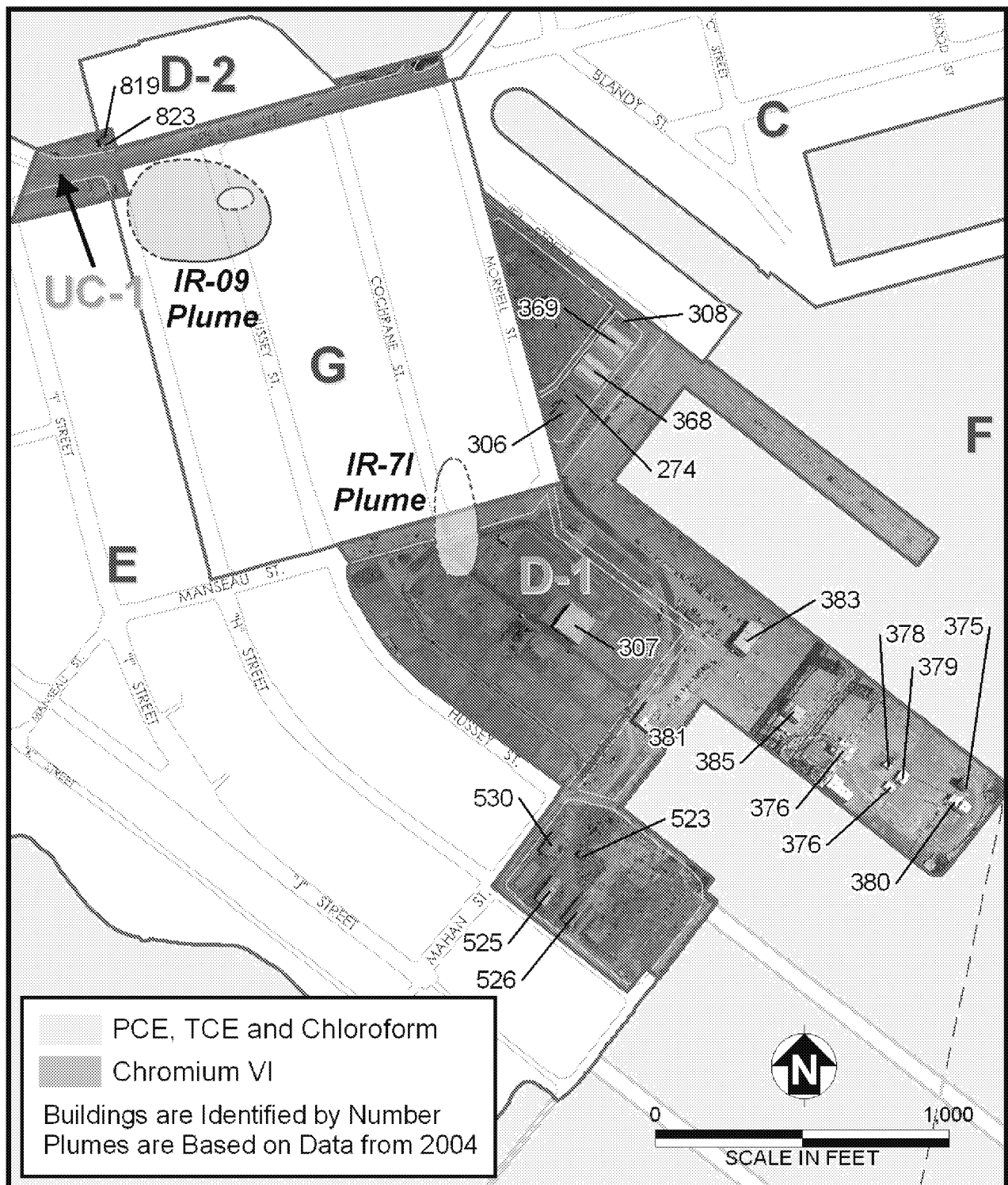


Figure 11. Planned Groundwater Remediation Areas

2.6 PRINCIPAL THREAT WASTES

Although a remedial response action is necessary (Section 2.5.3), no wastes in Parcels D-1 and UC-1 constitute a “principal threat.” Principal threat wastes are hazardous or highly toxic source materials that result in ongoing contamination to surrounding media, generally cannot be reliably contained, or present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. Although elevated concentrations of metals, PAHs, and radionuclides are present in soil and structures, the potential risks do not suggest there is a principal threat waste in soil at Parcels D-1 and UC-1. Contaminated groundwater is not generally considered to be source material unless it has the potential to be extremely mobile. Based on a review of the data, VOCs and metals in groundwater at Parcel D-1 appear to be somewhat stable showing a minimal expansion of the associated plumes over time. In addition, a variety of processes occur in the subsurface that serve to reduce chemical concentrations in groundwater as groundwater migrates toward a discharge point such as the bay. These processes include hydrodynamic dispersion, sorption, chemical and biological transformation, dilution in the tidal mixing zone, and dilution on discharge to a surface water body. Therefore, VOCs (most significantly, PCE, TCE, and chloroform) and metals (chromium VI and nickel) in groundwater are not considered a principal threat waste.

2.7 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

RAOs are established based on attainment of regulatory requirements, standards, and guidance; contaminated media; COCs; potential receptors and exposure scenarios; and human health and ecological risks. Ultimately, the success of a remedial action is measured by its ability to meet the RAOs. Planned future land use is an important component in developing RAOs, and the RAOs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 are based on the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency’s 1997 Reuse Plan. However, the application of the RAOs may need to be revisited if there are significant changes in the planned reuse (for example, a recreational use area becomes a residential use area). The RAOs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 were developed in conjunction with the regulatory agencies and are listed below by medium.

- **Soil RAOs:**

1. Prevent exposure to PAHs and metals in soil at concentrations above remediation goals developed in the HHRA for the following exposure pathways:
Ingestion of, outdoor inhalation of, and dermal exposure to surface and subsurface soil by industrial workers or construction workers
2. Prevent exposure to VOCs in soil gas at concentrations that would pose unacceptable risk via indoor inhalation of vapors. Remediation goals for VOCs to address exposure via indoor inhalation of vapors may be superseded based on COC identification information from future soil gas surveys. Future action levels would be established for soil gas, would account for vapors from both soil and groundwater, and would be calculated based on a cumulative risk level of 10^{-6} using the accepted methodology for risk assessments at HPS.

- **Groundwater RAOs:**

1. Prevent exposure by industrial workers to VOCs in the A-aquifer groundwater at concentrations above remediation goals via indoor inhalation of vapors from groundwater.
2. Prevent or minimize exposure of construction workers to metals and VOCs in the A-aquifer groundwater at concentrations above remediation goals from dermal exposure and inhalation of vapors from groundwater.

- **Radiologically Impacted Soil and Structures RAOs:**

1. Prevent exposure to radionuclides of concern in concentrations that exceed remediation goals for all potentially complete exposure pathways.

Remediation goals for soil and groundwater and radiologically impacted sites are listed in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4. REMEDIATION GOALS FOR SOIL AND GROUNDWATER

Exposure Scenario	Chemical of Concern	Remediation Goal / Basis
Soil		
Residential ^a	Manganese	1,431/HPAL
Industrial	Arsenic	11.1 / HPAL
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.33 / PQL
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.76 / RBC
Construction Worker	Arsenic	11.1 / HPAL
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.65 / RBC
	Manganese	6,889 / RBC
Groundwater		
Industrial – Vapor Intrusion	Benzene	0.63 / RBC
	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.50 / PQL
	Chloroform	1.2 / RBC
	Naphthalene	6.0 / RBC
	Tetrachloroethene	1.0 / PQL
	Trichloroethene	4.8 / RBC
	Xylene (total)	337 / RBC
Construction Worker – Trench Exposure	Arsenic	40 / RBC
	Benzene	17 / RBC
	Naphthalene	17 / RBC
	Tetrachloroethene	18 / RBC
	Xylene (total)	861 / RBC
Migration to Surface Water of Bay	Chromium VI	50 / SWC
	Nickel	96.5 / HGAL

Notes:

Soil remediation goals are in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).

Groundwater remediation goals are in micrograms per liter (µg/L).

Groundwater remediation goals for chromium VI and nickel are at the point of discharge to the bay.

Exposures in the industrial and construction worker scenarios consider exposure to soil from 0 to 10 feet below ground surface.

Remediation goals for VOCs to address exposure via indoor inhalation of vapors may be superseded based on COC identification information from future soil gas surveys. These future action levels would be established for soil gas, would account for vapors from both soil and groundwater, and would be calculated based on a cumulative risk level of 10⁻⁶ using the accepted methodology for risk assessments at HPS.

a A residential remediation goal for manganese is provided in this table even though the risk is based on the portion of Block 30A that is within Parcel G not Parcel UC-1.

HGAL Hunters Point groundwater ambient level

HPAL Hunters Point ambient level

PQL Practical quantitation limit

RBC Risk-based concentration

SWC Surface water criteria

TABLE 5. REMEDIATION GOALS FOR RADIONUCLIDES

Radionuclide	Surfaces (dpm/100 cm ²)		Soil (pCi/g)	Water (pCi/L)
	Equipment and Waste ^a	Structures ^b	Resident ^d	
Cesium-137	5,000	5,000	0.113	119
Cobalt-60	5,000	5,000	0.0361	100
Plutonium-239	100	100	2.59	15
Radium-226	100	100	1 ^c	5
Strontium-90	1,000	1,000	0.331	8
Thorium-232	1,000	36.5	1.69	15
Hydrogen-3	5,000	5,000	2.28	20,000
Uranium-235 + daughters	5,000	488	0.195	30

Notes: Unless otherwise stated, the radiological remediation goals in this table are based on total activity per sample including the background.

a Limits for removable surface activity are 20 percent of these values.

b Remediation goals are consistent with those issued in the Radiological TCRA Action Memo. Remediation goals meet the 25 millirem per year residual dose level consistent with 10 CFR Section 20.1402. Furthermore, for most radionuclides of concern, goals meet the 15 millirem per year residual dose level consistent with the 1997 EPA OSWER Directive (OSWER No. 9200.4-18). Of exception, is the goal for Thorium-232 which because of detection limit technical limitations, corresponds to a dose of 25 millirems per year.

c Goal is 1 pCi/g above background per agreement with EPA.

d All radiologically impacted soils in this parcel will be remediated according to Residential Remediation Goals.

ARAR Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

dpm/100cm² Disintegration per minute per one hundred square centimeters

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

HPS Hunters Point Shipyard

NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission

pCi/g Picocurie per gram

pCi/L Picocurie per liter

TCRA Time-critical removal action

2.8 DESCRIPTION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

To address contamination in soil and groundwater and radiologically impacted structures and soil, preliminary screening of **General Response Actions (GRA)**₍₃₂₎ and process options was completed to refine the remedy selection process, as detailed in the Revised FS Report. The GRAs were also developed considering the planned future land use of each redevelopment block because the RAOs were developed based on the planned future land use. Five soil, four groundwater, and two radiological remedial approaches were retained as combinations of **preliminary remedial alternatives**₍₃₃₎ and were evaluated with respect to implementability, effectiveness, and relative cost (high, moderate, and low). Detailed cost analysis was not performed as part of this preliminary screening.

Five remedial alternatives for soil (no action; ICs and maintained landscaping; excavation, disposal, maintained landscaping, and ICs; covers and ICs; and excavation, disposal, covers, and ICs), four remedial alternatives for groundwater (no action; long-term monitoring and ICs; in situ treatment for VOCs, groundwater monitoring for metals and VOCs, and ICs; and in situ treatment for VOCs and metals, groundwater monitoring, and ICs), and two remedial alternatives for radiologically impacted structures and soil (no action and survey, decontamination, excavation, disposal, and release) were retained for a detailed comparative analysis in accordance with the NCP.

2.8.1 Description of Remedial Alternatives

Table 6 provides the major components, details, and cost of each remedial alternative identified for soil, groundwater, and radiologically impacted sites.

2.8.2 Comparative Analysis of Remedial Alternatives

A comparative analysis of alternatives with respect to the **nine evaluation criteria**⁽³⁴⁾ was completed and is provided below. Table 7 depicts a relative ranking of the alternatives.

Threshold Criteria

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment. The no-action alternatives for soil, groundwater, and radiologically impacted structures and soil do not achieve RAOs; therefore, they do not protect human health and the environment and are not considered further in this ROD. For soil, Alternatives S-2, S-3, S-4, and S-5 are protective of human health and the environment under the anticipated future land use of the site. For groundwater, Alternatives GW-2, GW-3A, GW-3B, GW-4A, and GW-4B are also protective of human health and the environment, although the degree of protection varies between the different alternatives. For radiologically impacted structures and soil, Alternative R-2 is protective of human health and the environment because it includes remediation that reduces exposure to radionuclides of concern.

Compliance with ARARs. ARARs do not apply to the no-action alternatives for soil, groundwater, and radiologically impacted structures and soil. A given alternative for the remaining soil, groundwater, and radiological alternatives must either comply with ARARs or provide grounds for a waiver. Alternatives S-2, S-3, S-4, and S-5 comply with all ARARs. Alternatives GW-4A and GW-4B meet all ARARs. Alternatives GW-2, GW-3A, and GW-3B also meet all ARARs, but with potentially less certainty. Alternative R-2 fulfills all ARARs related to radiologically impacted structures or soil.

TABLE 6. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

Remedial Alternative	Components	Details	Cost
Soil Remedial Alternatives			
S-1: No Action <i>No action for contaminated soil with no restriction on activities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action 	No cost
S-2: ICs and Maintained Landscaping <i>Impose ICs to limit land use and maintain landscaping of bare or disturbed areas with no cover.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICs Maintained landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICs, including proprietary controls, restrictive covenants, restricted land use, restricted activities, and prohibited activities, will be implemented to prevent exposure to areas where there is potential unacceptable risk posed by COCs in soil. Entire blocks would not be fenced, and areas within a block that are covered with a building footprint or existing cover (such as a parking lot) would not be fenced. Maintain landscaping for bare or minimally vegetated areas that have been disturbed by excavation or construction and not restored with a cover. Maintained landscaping would prevent exposure to asbestos that may be present in surface soil and transported by wind erosion. 	<p>Capital Cost: \$200,000 Annual O&M Cost: \$170,000 Present-Worth Cost: \$443,000₍₃₅₎ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: The costs presented are the proportion of the Former Parcel D FS costs allocated to Parcels D-1 and UC-1, based on land area (54 percent). The actual costs associated with this remedial alternative are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D FS.</p>

TABLE 6. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

Remedial Alternative	Components	Details	Cost
Soil Remedial Alternatives (Continued)			
<p>S-3: Excavation, Disposal, Maintained Landscaping, and ICs</p> <p><i>Excavation of contaminated soil followed by off-site disposal, maintained landscaping, and ICs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation of soils Off-site disposal Maintain landscaping ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavate six areas within Parcel D-1 where PAHs exceed remediation goals. The six areas to be excavated are a total of approximately 504 cubic yards of soil. Assuming a 20-percent bulking during this removal, approximately 605 cubic yards of soil will be hauled off site for disposal. In addition, 234 cubic yards of existing soil stockpiles within Parcel D-1. Depth of excavations is the maximum depth for human health exposure scenarios based on the proposed planned reuse (2 feet for recreational areas; 10 feet for industrial and residential areas). 	<p>Capital Cost: \$659,000 Annual O&M Cost: \$157,000 Present-Worth Cost: \$978,000₍₃₆₎ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: The costs presented are the proportion of the overall Former Parcel D FS costs allocated to Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The general costs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 are based on land area (54 percent of D) whereas for the excavation, 79 percent of the areas requiring remediation and 42 percent of the stockpiles requiring removal were within the boundary of Parcel D-1. The actual costs associated with this remedial alternative are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D FS.</p>
<p>S-4: Covers and ICs</p> <p><i>Install physical barriers, such as covers, to block exposure pathways to contaminated soil, followed by ICs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install covers ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install durable covers that will not break, erode, or deteriorate such that the underlying soil becomes exposed. Existing asphalt and concrete surfaces and buildings may be used as covers as long as they meet the durability requirement. Covers would be maintained to laterally contain the soil at the shoreline. The total area of Parcels D-1 and UC-1 is 52.55 acres. All asphalt covers will be sealed at the start of construction and maintained by resealing once every 10 years or as needed to prevent opening an exposure pathway. Ground would be covered with a minimum of 4 inches of asphalt paving or 2 feet of new soil. Existing soil stockpiles would be hauled off site for disposal. Impose same ICs as those for Alternative S-2. 	<p>Capital Cost: \$1,285,000 Annual O&M Cost: \$756,000 Present-Worth Cost: \$2,452,000₍₃₇₎ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: The costs presented are the proportion of the Former Parcel D FS costs allocated to Parcels D-1 and UC-1, based on land area (54 percent) and volume of stockpiles (42 percent) at Parcel D-1. The costs associated with this remedial alternative are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D FS.</p>

TABLE 6. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

Remedial Alternative	Components	Details	Cost
Soil Remedial Alternatives (Continued)			
<p>S-5: Excavation, Disposal, Covers, and ICs</p> <p><i>Excavation of contaminated soil followed by off-site disposal, covers, and ICs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation of soil Off-site disposal Install covers ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavate six areas within Parcel D-1 where PAHs exceed remediation goals. The six areas to be excavated are a total of approximately 504 cubic yards of soil. Assuming a 20-percent bulking during this removal, approximately 605 cubic yards of soil will be hauled off site for disposal. In addition, 234 cubic yards of existing soil stockpiles within Parcel D-1 would also be hauled off site. These stockpiles pre-date the ongoing radiological TCRA. Depth of excavations is the maximum depth for human health exposure scenarios based on the proposed planned reuse (2 feet for recreational areas; 10 feet for industrial and residential areas). Install durable covers that would be maintained to minimize breakage, erosion, or deterioration such that the underlying soil becomes exposed. Covers would be maintained to laterally contain the soil at the shoreline. Standard construction practices for roads, sidewalks, and buildings would likely be adequate to meet this performance standard. Other examples of covers could include a minimum 4 inches of asphalt (or 2 inches of asphalt over a 4- to 6-inch base) or a minimum 2 feet of clean imported soil. The covers must achieve a full cover over the entire parcel. The cover design will be provided in the RD. 	<p>Capital Cost: \$1,707,000 Annual O&M Cost: \$770,000 Present-Worth Cost: \$2,970,000₍₃₈₎ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: The costs presented are the proportion of the overall Former Parcel D FS costs allocated to Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The general costs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 are based on land area (54 percent of D) whereas for the excavation, 79 percent of the areas requiring remediation and 42 percent of the stockpiles requiring removal were within the boundary of Parcel D-1. The costs associated with this remedial alternative are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D FS.</p>
<p>S-5: Excavation, Disposal, Covers, and ICs</p> <p><i>Excavation of contaminated soil followed by off-site disposal, covers, and ICs. (Continued)</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing asphalt and concrete surfaces and buildings may be used as covers as long as they meet the durability requirement All asphalt covers will be sealed at the start of construction and maintained to meet the performance standard of preventing exposure to soil and being durable. Impose same ICs as those for Alternative S-2. 	

TABLE 6. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

Remedial Alternative	Components	Details	Cost
Groundwater Remedial Alternatives			
GW-1: No Action <i>No action for contaminated groundwater with no restriction on activities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action 	No cost
GW-2: Long-Term Monitoring and ICs <i>Implement monitoring to assess migration of chemicals and ambient conditions, followed by ICs.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater monitoring ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor VOCs and metals at strategically located monitoring wells to see if plumes are stable or mobile. Frequency and duration will be established at the RD stage. ICs, including proprietary controls, restrictive covenants, restricted land use, restricted activities, and prohibited activities, will be implemented to prevent exposure to groundwater where there is potential unacceptable risk posed by COCs in groundwater. 	<p>Capital Cost: \$70,000 Annual O&M Cost: \$664,000 Present-Worth Cost: \$880,000₍₃₉₎ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: Most of the costs are primarily associated with the plumes that originate in Parcel G; therefore, it is assumed that the costs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 associated with this remedial alternative are only 25 percent of the original costs and are within the -30/+50 range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D in the FS.</p>

TABLE 6. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

Remedial Alternative	Components	Details	Cost
Groundwater Remedial Alternatives (Continued)			
<p>GW-3 (A&B): In Situ Treatment for VOCs, Groundwater Monitoring for Metals and VOCs, and ICs</p> <p><i>Treat groundwater with VOCs with a biological substrate or ZVI, followed by monitoring and ICs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatment ▪ Monitoring ▪ ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perform in situ pilot tests to confirm performance and support design and layout of the groundwater treatment system for VOCs. ▪ Treat groundwater with an in situ injection of a biological substrate (GW-3A) or ZVI (GW-3B) to create conditions where VOCs are reduced in groundwater. ▪ Monitor VOCs and metals at strategically located monitoring wells to see if plumes are stable or mobile. Frequency and duration will be established at the RD stage. ▪ Impose same ICs as those for Alternative GW-2. ICs will remain in place until the selected remedial goals are achieved that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. 	<p>Capital Cost: \$173,000 (GW-3A)/\$778,000 (GW-3B) Annual O&M Cost: \$338,000 (both A&B) Present-Worth Cost: \$613,000 (GW-3A)/\$1,338,000 (GW-3B) ⁽⁴⁰⁾ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: Most of the costs are primarily associated with the plumes that originate in Parcel G; therefore, it is assumed that the costs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 associated with this remedial alternative are only 25 percent of the original costs and are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D in the FS.</p>
<p>GW-4 (A&B): In Situ Treatment for VOCs and Metals, Groundwater Monitoring, and ICs</p> <p><i>Treat groundwater with VOCs and metals with a biological substrate or ZVI, following by monitoring and ICs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatment ▪ Monitoring ▪ ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perform in situ pilot tests to confirm performance and support design and layout of the groundwater treatment system for VOCs and metals. ▪ Treat groundwater with an in situ injection of a biological substrate (GW-4A) or ZVI (GW-4B) to create conditions where both VOCs and metals concentrations are reduced in groundwater to remedial goals. ▪ Monitor VOCs and metals at strategically located monitoring wells to see if plumes are stable or mobile. Frequency and duration will be established at the RD stage. ▪ Impose same ICs as those for Alternative GW-2. ICs will remain in place until the selected remedial goals are achieved that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. 	<p>Capital Cost: \$260,000 (GW-4A)/\$1,580,000 (GW-4B) Annual O&M Cost: \$338,000 (for both A&B) Present-Worth Cost: \$718,000 (GW-4A)/\$2,300,000 (GW-4B) ⁽⁴¹⁾ Discount Rate: 3.1% Timeframe: 30 years</p> <p>Note: Most of the costs are primarily associated with the plumes that originate in Parcel G; therefore, it is assumed that the costs for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 associated with this remedial alternative are only 25 percent of the original costs and are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D in the FS.</p>

TABLE 6. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

Remedial Alternative	Components	Details	Cost
Radiologically Impacted Structures and Soil Remedial Alternatives			
R-1: No Action <i>No action for radiologically impacted structures and soil with no restriction on activities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing structures Existing soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action 	No cost
R-2: Survey, Decontamination, Excavation, Disposal, and Release <i>Survey existing structures, followed by excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated materials and soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey Decontamination Excavation Disposal Release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey structures, former building sites, and radiologically impacted areas. Decontaminate buildings. Excavate storm drain and sanitary sewer lines, and excavate at outdoor and radiologically impacted areas. Dispose of excavated materials and soils at off-site facilities. Conduct surveys to ensure that remediation goals are met for all radiologically impacted sites in Parcels D-1 and UC-1. 	<p>Capital Cost:: \$15,200,000 Annual O&M Cost: None Present-Worth Cost: \$15,200,000₍₄₂₎ Discount Rate: Not applicable Timeframe: Approximately 1 year</p> <p>Note: The costs presented are the proportion of the Former Parcel D FS costs that were allocated to Parcels D-1 and UC-1 based on the number of radiological sites identified in Parcels D-1 and UC-1 (49 percent). The costs associated with this remedial alternative are within the -30/+50 percent range of the stated present worth cost, as discussed in the original Parcel D in the radiological addendum to the FS.</p>

TABLE 7. RELATIVE RANKING OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

CERCLA Criteria	Soil					Groundwater				Radiologically Impacted Structures and Soil	
	S-1 No Action	S-2 Institutional Controls and Maintained Landscaping	S-3 Excavation, Disposal, Maintained Landscaping, and ICs	S-4 Covers and ICs	S-5*** Excavation, Disposal, Covers, and ICs	GW-1 No Action	GW-2 Long-Term Monitoring and Institutional Controls	GW-3 (A&B) In Situ Treatment for VOCs, Groundwater Monitoring for Metals and VOCs, and ICs	GW-4 (A&B)*** In Situ Treatment for VOCs and Metals, Groundwater Monitoring, and ICs	R-1 No Action	R-2*** Survey, Decontamination, Excavation, Disposal, and Release
Threshold Criteria											
Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Compliance with ARARs	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
Balancing Criteria											
Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence											
Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment											
Short-Term Effectiveness											
Implementability											
Present-Worth Cost (\$M)	0	0.4	1	2.5	3	0	0.9	0.6 (GW-3A) 1.3 (GW-3B)	0.7 (GW-4A) 2.3 (GW-4B)	0	15
Modifying Criteria											
State Acceptance											
Community Acceptance											

Notes: Fill symbol by quarters from open (poor) to full (excellent).

*** Indicates preferred alternative

Primary Balancing Criteria

Criteria Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence. Alternative S-5 is rated the highest with respect to long-term effectiveness and permanence because it includes the effective and permanent remedies of removal and disposal off site from Alternatives S-3, and the parcel-wide covers and ICs from Alternative S-4. The long-term permanence is lower for Alternatives S-2 and S-4, which rely more heavily on ICs to meet the RAOs for the chemicals that are left in place, and higher for Alternatives S-3 and S-5, which include excavations that reduce the volume of on-site contaminants. Alternatives S-2, S-3, S-4, and S-5 would also provide long-term effectiveness in meeting the RAOs through reliance on continual enforcement of covenants to restrict use of property to maintain covers and access restrictions. Alternative S-3 provides long-term effectiveness and permanence for PAH-contaminated soil that is excavated, but relies on access restrictions for other COCs until ICs are implemented. Alternative S-4 provides a permanent cover before development, but does not permanently remove any contamination. Since no action will be taken under Alternative S-1, it does not provide a long-term effective or permanent solution to the soil risks present at the site. Alternatives GW-4A and GW-4B would provide the highest level of long-term effectiveness and permanence because COCs would be degraded or immobilized. Alternative GW-2 would provide a moderate level of effectiveness and permanence because groundwater plumes would be addressed only through ICs and monitoring to assess the potential migration of contaminants. Alternatives GW-3A and GW-3B would provide a higher level of long-term effectiveness and permanence than Alternative GW-2, because VOCs would be degraded or immobilized, but metals would be addressed through ICs and monitoring, using the plume-specific attenuation factors and the chemical-specific trigger levels for metals. All alternatives, except for Alternative GW-1, provide an adequate and reliable level of controls.

Alternative R-2 would provide excellent long-term effectiveness and performance for radiologically impacted sites. Alternative R-1 provides very little long-term effectiveness and performance because it includes no action.

Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment. None of the alternatives proposed for remediating soils at Former Parcel D includes treatment as a GRA; therefore, all of the alternatives (S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, and S-5) are rated poor with respect to reducing the mobility, toxicity, or volume through treatment.

Alternatives GW-4A and GW-4B are rated the highest because they both reduce the toxicity and volume of contaminants by active treatment of VOCs, and the chromium VI and nickel plumes that may have migrated from Parcel G. The treatment would also reduce the mobility of the chromium VI and nickel plumes by in situ precipitation of metals from their dissolved phase. Mobility of these contaminants would be monitored and human health exposure would be eliminated through ICs. Alternatives GW-3A and GW-3B would reduce the toxicity or volume of VOC contaminants through treatment, but would monitor the mobility of metals contamination through the groundwater monitoring program and eliminate exposure through the use of ICs. Alternative GW-2 would not reduce the toxicity or volume of contaminants, and would also monitor the mobility of the contamination through the groundwater monitoring

program and eliminate exposure through the use of ICs. Alternative GW-1 does not reduce the mobility, toxicity, or volume of contaminants in groundwater.

Alternatives R-1 and R-2 are both rated poor because they do not include treatment that would result in the destruction, transformation, or irreversible reduction in radionuclides of concern mobility.

Short-Term Effectiveness. Alternative S-1 has the least effect on the community, remedial workers, or the environment by the implementation because it includes no actions. Alternatives S-2 and S-4 introduce less risk to these receptors because they do not include excavation, hauling, and disposal of soil that contains contamination. Alternatives S-3 and S-5 include removing and hauling soils with contamination that would pose potential risk to these receptors, although this risk is considered low and mitigation measures would be implemented.

All of the alternatives scored well in terms of short-term effectiveness according to the criteria. Alternatives GW-3A, GW-3B, GW-4A, and GW-4B pose a slightly greater risk through use of active in situ treatment compared with Alternative GW-2. Alternatives GW-2, GW-3A, GW-3B, GW-4A, and GW-4B all pose a very low risk to workers during implementation of the groundwater monitoring program. Alternative GW-2 may pose a slightly greater risk than Alternatives GW-3A, GW-3B, GW-4A, and GW-4B because they require active on-site remediation. Alternative GW-1 has an excellent short-term effectiveness rating as no remedial actions are conducted under this alternative.

Alternative R-1 has the least effect on the community, remedial workers, or the environment because it includes no actions; therefore, it would not disturb the radionuclides of concern. Alternative R-2 includes removing and hauling contaminated soil and building materials from the site. This alternative would pose a potential risk to the community, remedial workers, or the environment, although this risk is considered low and mitigation measures would be implemented.

Implementability. Distinction among the alternatives for implementability is minimal. Alternatives S-2, S-3, and S-4 require implementation of ICs. Installing covers (Alternative S-4) and excavating soil (Alternatives S-3 and S-5) are standard technologies that are easy to implement. Alternative S-1 does not involve remedial technologies or ICs and requires no implementation.

Alternatives GW-1 and GW-2 have the highest rating and are technically the easiest to implement. Alternative GW-2 would require the greater resources to conduct the long-term groundwater monitoring program; however, these resources are readily available. Alternatives GW-3A, GW-3B, GW-4A, and GW-4B are more complex to implement because of the injection treatment; however, this treatment is expected to be a one-time injection that would reduce the resources required for groundwater monitoring as compared to Alternative GW-2. Alternatives GW-3A and GW-4A may be easier to implement because the injected substrates are slow-release compounds that continue to degrade or precipitate COCs over time, which increases the potential to react with contaminants as they disperse in the aquifer.

Alternative R-2 requires the use of standard technologies that are easy to implement. Alternative R-1 does not involve remedial technologies and requires no implementation. Therefore, the distinction between these two alternatives regarding implementability is minimal.

Cost. Alternatives S-1 requires no action; therefore, no costs are associated with this alternative. Alternative S-2 is the least costly (\$443,000) because it includes no active remediation before the property is transferred. Alternative S-3 has moderate cost (approximately \$978,000), and Alternatives S-4 and S-5 that include the covers as a process option have the greatest cost (approximately \$2.45 million and \$2.97 million).

Alternative GW-1 has the highest rating because no actions would be taken resulting in no cost. The cost of Alternative GW-3A is moderate (approximately \$613,000) because of in situ treatment of VOCs and long-term monitoring of metals. The costs of Alternative GW-2 are slightly higher (approximately \$880,000), most of which is for the 30 years of long-term monitoring. The cost of Alternative GW-4A is similar (approximately \$718,000). The capital cost of Alternative GW-3B is the second highest because of the cost of the ZVI additive treatment for VOC plumes (\$1.34 million). The capital cost for Alternative GW-4B is the highest because of the cost of the ZVI additive treatment for both VOC and metal plumes (\$2.3 million).

Alternative R-1 requires no action; therefore, no costs are associated with this alternative. Alternative R-2 is costly (\$15 million) but effectively addresses all radiologically impacted sites.

Modifying Criteria

State Acceptance. State involvement has been solicited throughout the CERCLA process. The State of California concurs with the Navy's selected remedial alternatives.

Community Acceptance. Community acceptance is evaluated based on comments received from the public during the public comment period for the proposed plan. The proposed plan was presented to the community and discussed during a public meeting on July 30, 2008. Comments were also gathered during the public comment period from July 23 through August 22, 2008. Attachment B, the responsiveness summary, of this ROD addresses the public's comments and concerns about the selected remedial alternatives at Parcels D-1 and UC-1.

2.9 SELECTED REMEDY

2.9.1 Rationale for Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for Parcels D-1 and UC-1 is Alternative S-5 (excavation, disposal, covers, and ICs) for soil; Alternative GW-4A and B (treatment, monitoring, and ICs) for groundwater; and Alternative R-2 (survey, decontamination, excavation, disposal, and release) for radiologically impacted structures and soil. The selected remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the nine criteria. The remedy for soil meets the RAOs by

excavating and disposing of contaminated soils with PAHs at concentrations that exceed remediation goals, thus removing the source of contamination. Additionally, the entire parcel will be covered to cut off potential exposure pathways to arsenic, manganese, and any remaining COCs in soils. The remedy for groundwater meets the RAOs by treating groundwater to reduce concentrations of VOCs and metals to below remediation goals, thus removing the source of contamination. Monitoring will be implemented as needed to confirm the treatment was successful as identified in the RD. The remedy for radiologically impacted sites meets the RAOs by identifying and decontaminating any impacted structures. Additionally, remaining contaminated materials, storm drains and sewers, and soils would be excavated and disposed of off site, thereby removing the source of contamination.

ICs, including restrictive covenants regulating restricted land use, restricted activities, and prohibited activities, will be implemented to prevent exposure to areas where potential unacceptable risk is posed by COCs in soil and groundwater. ICs will remain in place as long as contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

2.9.2 Description of Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for soil consists of removing soil in selected areas where COCs exceed remediation goals and disposing of excavated soil at an off-site facility. Six areas are planned for excavation within Parcel D-1 with a total of approximately 504 cubic yards of soil to be removed. Assuming a 20-percent bulking during this removal, approximately 605 cubic yards of soil will be hauled off site for disposal. In addition, 234 cubic yards of existing soil stockpiles within Parcel D-1 that may contain hazardous levels of contamination but pre-date the radiological TCRA will be hauled off site for disposal as part of this alternative. There are no excavations or stockpiles within Parcel UC-1.

If the TCRA does not achieve the remedial goals, work will continue until the remedial goals specified in the ROD are met. Across all of Parcels D-1 and UC-1, durable covers will be applied as physical barriers to cut off potential exposure to metals in soil. The ubiquitous naturally occurring metals prevent the parcels from being suitable for unrestricted residential reuse as shown in the Final Revised Feasibility Study for Parcel D. Existing asphalt and concrete surfaces (repaired as necessary to be durable) and buildings will act as covers. The type of new covers installed will be consistent with the redevelopment plan (for example, soil covers may be used for open space areas or asphalt for industrial areas). The cover design, including details on how the cover would be finished at the seawalls, will be provided in the RD. Covers will be maintained to contain the soil at the seawall. The RD will include plans for inspection and maintenance to ensure the covers remain intact. ICs will be implemented to maintain the integrity of the covers, including where the covers meet the seawall. With the construction and maintenance of durable covers and implementation of specified ICs, the remedy will be protective with respect to the cumulative risks (residential scenario) identified in Section 2.5.1 and Table 2. Modification of the covers will be governed by the LUC RD report and Risk Management Plan discussed below and its terms will be enforced by the regulatory agencies.

The selected remedy for groundwater consists of actively treating VOCs in groundwater using an injected biological substrate or ZVI to destroy the VOCs in the IR-71 groundwater plume and minimize the possible migration of metals in the groundwater plume at IR-09 into Parcel UC-1 (see Figure 7). A treatability study is currently being conducted in Parcels G and D-1 using ZVI injection points in the plumes associated with IR-71. Groundwater monitoring will occur in and around the remediation areas and also in downgradient locations in D-1 and UC-1, as necessary. The locations of monitoring points and the monitoring frequency will be established in the RD. The RD will use current information on the plume extent and concentration to select the actual injection parameters. The monitoring plan will be flexible to allow modifications as data are collected.

Soil vapor surveys will be conducted for the following purposes:

- To evaluate potential vapor intrusion risks,
- To identify COCs for which risk-based numeric action levels for VOCs in soil gas would be established (based on a cumulative risk of 10^{-6}),
- To identify where the initial areas requiring institutional controls (ARIC) for VOCs would be retained and where they would be released, and
- To evaluate the need for additional remedial action in order to remove ARICs.

The selected remedy for radiologically impacted soil and structures consists of surveying radiologically impacted buildings and former building sites with documented radiological impacts for unrestricted release. Unrestricted release means that a property can be used for any residential or commercial purpose once regulatory requirements have been met. To meet the objective of unrestricted radiological release, residential remedial goals will be used for radiologically impacted buildings, storm drains, sewer lines, and soil. Decontamination will be performed and buildings will be dismantled if necessary. Remaining radiologically impacted storm drains and sanitary sewer lines throughout Parcels D-1 and UC-1 will be removed and disposed of off site.

The Navy has continued to conduct its ongoing HPS Radiological Removal Action. As of the date of this ROD, the Navy has completed the removal of radiologically impacted storm and sanitary sewer piping within Parcel G and is close to completing the removal actions in Parcel UC-1. Survey and removal actions at Parcel D-1 have been scheduled to begin in late 2009. Once the removal actions have been completed at Parcels D-1 and UC-1, a RACR will summarize all Building, Storm and Sewer Drain Final Status Survey Reports and Survey Unit Package Reports. Following concurrence on the RACR, unrestricted radiological release is to be granted. Should unrestricted radiological release not be achieved, further remedial actions will occur to meet remedial goals established in the ROD. Each radiologically impacted site will be investigated through the CERCLA process. If the final report of the site investigation is approved by the stakeholders and the site is determined to require no further action, the classification of “radiologically impacted” may be removed.

The survey and removals will occur before any covers are installed as part of Alternative S-5. Buildings, former building sites, and excavated areas will be surveyed after cleanup is completed to ensure that no residual radioactivity is present at levels above the remediation goals. Excavated soil, building materials, and drain material from radiologically impacted sites will be screened and radioactive sources and contaminated soil will be removed and disposed of at an off-site, low-level radioactive waste facility.

ICs₍₄₃₎ will be implemented to prevent exposure to areas where potential unacceptable risk is posed by COCs in soil and groundwater. ICs are legal and administrative mechanisms used to implement land use restrictions that are used to limit the exposure of future landowners or users of the property to hazardous substances present on the property, and to ensure the integrity of the remedial action. ICs are required on a property where the selected remedial cleanup levels result in contamination remaining at the property above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. ICs will be maintained until the concentrations of hazardous substances in soil and groundwater are at such levels to allow for unrestricted use and exposure. Implementation of ICs includes requirements for monitoring and inspections, and reporting to ensure compliance with land use or activity restrictions.

The Navy has concluded that it will rely on proprietary controls in the form of environmental restrictive covenants as provided in the “Memorandum of Agreement Between the United States Department of the Navy and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control” and attached covenant models (Navy and DTSC 2000) (hereinafter referred to as the “Navy/DTSC MOA”).

More specifically, land use and activity restrictions will be incorporated into two separate legal instruments as provided in the Navy/DTSC MOA:

1. Restrictive covenants included in one or more Quitclaim Deeds from the Navy to the property recipient.
2. Restrictive covenants included in one or more “Covenant to Restrict Use of Property” entered into by the Navy and DTSC as provided in the Navy/DTSC MOA and consistent with the substantive provisions of *California Code of Regulations* (Cal. Code Regs.) tit. 22 § 67391.1.

The “Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property” will incorporate the land use restrictions into environmental restrictive covenants that run with the land and that are enforceable by DTSC and EPA as a third party beneficiary against future transferees and users. The Quitclaim Deed(s) will include the identical land use and activity restrictions in environmental restrictive covenants that run with the land and that will be enforceable by the Navy against future transferees.

The activity restrictions in the “Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property” and Deed(s) shall be addressed in the Land Use Control Remedial Design (LUC RD) Report that would be reviewed and approved by the FFA signatories. The LUC RD shall be referenced in the applicable Covenant to Restrict Use of Property and Deed. The LUC RD shall be submitted in

accordance with the FFA schedule. The LUC RD shall specify soil and groundwater management procedures for compliance with the remedy selected in the Parcels D-1 and UC-1 ROD. The LUC RD shall identify the roles of local, state, and federal government in administering the LUC RD and shall include, but not be limited to, procedures for any necessary sampling and analysis requirements, worker health and safety requirements, and any necessary site-specific construction and/or use approvals that may be required.

Land use restrictions will be applied to specified portions of the facility and described in findings of suitability to transfer, findings of suitability for early transfer, “Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property” between the Navy and DTSC, and any Quitclaim Deed(s) conveying real property containing Parcels D-1 and UC-1 at HPS.

A Risk Management Plan (RMP) may be prepared by the City and County of San Francisco and approved by the FFA signatories that may set forth certain requirements and protocols for implementing the activity restrictions specified in the ROD.

Access

The Deed and Covenant shall provide that the Navy and FFA signatories and their respective officials, agents, employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall have the right to enter upon HPS Parcels D-1 and UC-1 for purposes consistent with the Navy IR Program or the FFA.

Implementation

The Navy shall address and describe IC implementation and maintenance actions including but not limited to frequency and requirements for periodic inspections during development and post development, monitoring, and reporting in the preliminary and final LUC RD reports to be developed and submitted to the FFA signatories for review and approval pursuant to the FFA (see “Navy Principles and Procedures for Specifying, Monitoring and Enforcement of Land Use Controls and Other Post-ROD Actions” attached to January 16, 2004 Department of Defense memorandum titled “Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act [CERCLA] Record of Decision [ROD] and Post-ROD Policy”). The preliminary and final LUC RD reports are primary documents as provided in Section 7.3 of the FFA.

The Navy is responsible for implementing, maintaining, reporting on, and enforcing land use controls. Although the Navy may later transfer these procedural responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Navy shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

Activity Restrictions that Apply throughout Parcels D-1 and UC-1

The following sections describe the IC objectives to be achieved through activity restrictions throughout Parcels D-1 and UC-1 in order to ensure that any necessary measures to protect human health and the environment and the integrity of the remedy have been undertaken.

Restricted Activities

The following restricted activities throughout HPS Parcels D-1 and UC-1 must be conducted in accordance with the “Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property”, Quitclaim Deed(s), the Parcels D-1 and UC-1 RMP, the LUC RD report, and if required, any other work plan or document approved in accordance with these referenced documents and must be further reviewed and approved by the FFA signatories:

- a. “Land disturbing activity” which includes but is not limited to: (1) excavation of soil, (2) construction of roads, utilities, facilities, structures, and appurtenances of any kind, (3) demolition or removal of “hardscape” (for example, concrete roadways, parking lots, foundations, and sidewalks), (4) any activity that involves movement of soil to the surface from below the surface of the land, and (5) any other activity that causes or facilitates movement of known contaminated groundwater.
- b. Alteration, disturbance, or removal of any component of a response or cleanup action (including but not limited to pump-and-treat facilities, shoreline protection, and soil cap/containment systems); groundwater extraction, injection, and monitoring wells and associated piping and equipment; or associated utilities.
- c. Extraction of groundwater and installation of new groundwater wells with the exception of environmental sampling and monitoring requirements described in this ROD.
- d. Removal of or damage to security features (for example, locks on monitoring wells, survey monuments, fencing, signs, or monitoring equipment and associated pipelines and appurtenances).

Prohibited Activities

The following activities are prohibited throughout HPS Parcels D-1 and UC-1:

- a. Growing vegetables or fruits in native soil for human consumption.
- b. Use of groundwater.

Proposed Activity Restrictions Relating to VOC Vapors at Specific Locations within Parcels D-1 and UC-1

Any proposed construction of enclosed structures must be approved in accordance with the “Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of the Property,” Quitclaim Deed(s), LUC RD, and the RMP with approval of the FFA signatories prior to the conduct of such activity within the ARIC for VOC vapors to ensure that the risks of potential exposures to VOC vapors are reduced to acceptable levels that are adequately protective of human health. The reduction in potential risk can be achieved through engineering controls or other design alternatives that meet the specifications set forth in the ROD, RD reports, LUC RD report, and the RMP. Initially, the ARIC will include all of Parcels D-1 and UC-1. The ARIC for VOC vapors may be modified by the FFA signatories as the soil contamination areas and groundwater contaminant plumes that are producing unacceptable

vapor inhalation risks are reduced over time or in response to further soil, vapor, and groundwater sampling and analysis for VOCs that establishes that areas now included in the ARIC for VOC vapors do not pose unacceptable potential exposure risk to VOC vapors.

Additional Land Use Restrictions for Areas Designated for Industrial Reuse

The following restricted land uses for property areas designated for industrial land uses in the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's Reuse Plan must be reviewed and approved by the FFA Signatories in accordance with the "Covenants to Restrict Use of the Property," Quitclaim Deed(s), LUC RD, and the RMP for each parcel prior to use of the property for any of the following restricted uses:

- a. A residence, including any mobile home or factory built housing, constructed or installed for use as residential human habitation,
- b. A hospital for humans,
- c. A school for persons under 21 years of age, or
- d. A daycare facility for children.

2.9.3 Expected Outcomes of the Selected Remedy

For soil, the expected outcome is that excavation will remove contaminated soil that exceeds remediation goals for PAHs. Residual risks from these and other COCs would be mitigated through the use of durable covers and access restrictions to restrict exposure. Following implementation of the remedy, the property will be suitable for the uses specified in the redevelopment plan.

The groundwater remedy is expected to achieve remediation goals by actively treating VOCs and metals in groundwater to restore the aquifer quality by reducing or immobilizing the mass of contaminants of concern in groundwater to levels that do not pose a threat to human health through the inhalation exposure pathway. A treatability study using ZVI injections is currently underway in both Parcels G and D-1. Although treatment of groundwater is expected to reduce VOC vapors released from groundwater, ARICs for vapor intrusion may be needed at a few locations at Parcels D-1 and UC-1. Furthermore, the Navy intends to prohibit the use of groundwater at Parcels D-1 and UC-1 through the use of ICs.

For radiological contamination, the remedy includes surveys, decontamination, excavation, and off-site disposal. The removal of contaminants from radiologically impacted buildings and former building sites with documented radiological impacts, and removal of potential radiologically impacted sanitary and storm sewers and soils, are expected to result in a reduction of the potential risks to levels below remediation goals associated with exposure to radionuclides of concern.

The historical radiological assessment (HRA) classified several buildings, former building sites, and land areas in Parcels D-1 and UC-1 as “radiologically impacted.” Each of the radiologically impacted sites will be investigated through the CERCLA process. If the final report of the site investigation is approved by the stakeholders and the site is determined to require no further action, the classification of “radiologically impacted” may be removed.

2.9.4 Statutory Determinations

In accordance with the NCP, the selected remedy meets the following statutory determinations.

- **Protection of Human Health and the Environment** – The selected remedy for soil will protect human health and the environment through excavation of contaminated soil, preventing exposure to remaining metals by installing durable covers, and the implementation of ICs. The selected remedy for groundwater will provide long-term protection by reducing concentrations of VOCs and metals through treatment.
- **Compliance with ARARs** – CERCLA § 121(d)(1) states that remedial actions on CERCLA sites must attain (or the decision document must justify the waiver of) any federal or more stringent state environmental standards, requirements, criteria, or limitations that are determined to be legally applicable or relevant and appropriate. Chemical-specific ARARs are health- or risk-based numerical values or methods that, when applied to site-specific conditions, establish the acceptable amount or concentration of a chemical that may be found in, or discharged to, the environment. Location-specific ARARs are restrictions on the concentrations of hazardous substances or on conducting activities solely because they are in specific locations. Specific locations include floodplains, wetlands, historic places, and sensitive ecosystems or habitats. Action-specific ARARs are technology- or activity-based requirements or limitations for remedial activities. These requirements are triggered by the particular remedial activities conducted at the site. The remedial alternatives selected by the Navy will meet substantive provisions of all chemical-, location-, and action-specific ARARs. The ARARs that will be met by the selected alternatives are summarized in Attachment A.
- **Cost-Effectiveness** – The selected remedy would provide overall protectiveness proportional to their costs and are therefore considered cost-effective.
- **Utilization of Permanent Solution and Alternative Treatment Technologies or Resource Recovery Technologies to the Maximum Extent Practicable** – The Navy has determined that a containment remedy, combined with excavation of small quantities of more highly contaminated soil, represents the maximum extent to which permanent solutions can be used in a cost effective manner because soil contamination is widely dispersed across the installation. The in situ treatment of contaminated groundwater meets the preference for alternative treatment technologies. The selected remedy is expected to be permanent and effective in light of the anticipated land use.

- **Preference for Treatment as a Principal Element** – The selected remedy for soil does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy because there is no cost-effective means of treating the large quantity of low-level soil contamination and the small quantities of soil to be excavated cannot be treated in a cost-effective manner. The soil remedy will not reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants through treatment for the contaminated soil remaining on site but will provide for the off-site disposal of more highly contaminated soil at a facility which will minimize the potential for those hazardous substances to migrate or otherwise pose a threat. The selected remedy for groundwater satisfies the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy; that is, it reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants as a principal element through treatment. The selected remedy for radiologically impacted soil and remediation of radiologically impacted building materials does not include treatment as a principal element of the remedy because there is no available technology for the reduction in the toxicity or volume of radionuclides in contaminated soil or building materials.
- **Five-Year Review Requirements** – Because the selected remedy will result in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining on site above levels that allow for unrestricted use, a statutory review will address Parcels D-1 and UC-1 in accordance with the schedule established for HPS site-wide 5-year review after the remedial action is initiated to ensure the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

2.10 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation at HPS includes a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), public meetings, public information repositories, newsletters and fact sheets, public notices, and an IR Program website. The Community Involvement Plan for HPS provides detailed information on community participation for the IR Program and documents interests, issues, and concerns raised by the community regarding ongoing investigation and cleanup activities at HPS.

In the late 1980s, the Navy formed a technical review committee (TRC) consisting of the Navy, community members, and regulatory agency representatives. The TRC met to discuss environmental issues pertaining to HPS. In 1993, pursuant to the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Title 10 *United States Code* § 2705(d), the Navy formed the RAB, which replaced the TRC. The RAB consists of members of the Navy, the community, and the regulatory agencies. RAB meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of every month and are open to the public to provide opportunity for public comment and input. Documents and relevant information relied on in the remedy selection process will be made available for public review in the public information repositories listed below or on the **IR Program website**⁽⁴⁴⁾.

San Francisco Main Library
100 Larkin Street
Government Information Center, 5th Floor
San Francisco, California 94102
Phone: (415) 557-4500

Anna E. Waden Bayview Library
5075 Third Street
San Francisco, California 94124
Phone: (415) 355-5757

For access to the Administrative Record or additional information on the IR Program, contact:

Mr. Keith Forman
Hunters Point Shipyard BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office West
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900
San Diego, California 92108-4310
Phone: (619) 532-0913
e-mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil

In accordance with CERCLA §§ 113 and 117, the Navy provided a public comment period from July 23, 2008, to August 22, 2008, for the proposed remedial action described in the Proposed Plan for Parcels G, D-1, D-2, and UC-1. A public meeting to present the Proposed Plan was held at 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. on July 30, 2008. Public notice of the meeting and availability of documents was placed in the *San Francisco Examiner* on July 27, 2008.

3. RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The responsiveness summary is the third component of a ROD; its purpose is to summarize information about the views of the public and support agency on both the remedial alternatives and general concerns about the site submitted during the public comment period. It documents in the record how public comments were integrated into the decision-making process. The participants in the public meeting, held on July 30, 2008, included community members, RAB members, and representatives of the Navy, EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board. Questions and concerns received during the meeting were addressed at the meeting and are documented in the meeting transcript. Responses to comments provided at the meeting and received during the public comment period by the Navy, EPA, DTSC, or the Water Board are included in the responsiveness summary (Attachment B).